JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,744—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1899.

Milkmaid
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BRAND Milk

LIB OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th Oct.
M. L. VALETTA	3023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	6287	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipthere for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

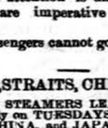
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov, 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave,

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

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CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
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PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th October.

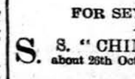
FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.
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With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
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Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

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Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

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Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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This work throughout its nine editions, has been the accepted Materia Medica Text-Book at the British and American Veterinary Colleges, and has been used as a work of reference by Veterinarians, as well as by many Chemists and Druggists, and by Stockowners.

Infective Diseases of Animals. Being Part I. of Friedberger and Frohner's Pathology of the Domestic Animals. Translated and Edited by Capt. M. H. Hayes, F.R.C.V.S., Author of "Points of the Horse," etc. With a Chapter on Bacteriology by Dr. George Newman, D.P. H., of King's College..... 9 8

"Owing to the fact that the infective diseases of animals can in many cases be communicated to man, and that their occurrence in our meat and milk producers is a serious question of public hygiene, the present portion of this translation will appeal to doctors as well as to Veterinary Surgeons. The second part, which I hope to have ready before long, will, of course, more particularly concern the Veterinary profession.

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NOTICE.

IT having come to our knowledge that C. P. Ellis, lately in our employ, has induced certain parties to cash drafts drawn on us, we hereby WARN all whom it may concern that his authority for drawing such drafts ceased on the 20th ult.

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McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

R. MULL'S

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INDIAN ARTWARE.—Our Stock of this having accumulated a great deal on account of very few Tourists having visited India since the outbreak of plague, therefore with the view to CLEAR OFF this Stock, we are now SELLING the Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent. all round.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Alice Building, Hornby Row.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—Some exceedingly pretty designs in Dinner and Tea Sets just unpacked. Prices low. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADIES' WEAR.—New Silk Windsor and Wide End Scarfs, plain colours, fancy Bandannas, Tartan Checks, etc., etc., from Re. 1-8. Ready-made Ladies' Blouses, good styles, from Rs. 4-12 each. Linen Collars and Cuffs, Straw Hats, extra quality, lined Satin, Rs. 5-8. All fresh goods. Early inspection invited.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF MR. R. A. Branson's Valuable Furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, Piano, Billiard Table, English Victoria, Horse, &c., &c., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED a NATIVE BOILER FITTER, for temporary service, up-country. Apply in person with testimonials of qualifications to S. J. TELLERY & Co., 21, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED a COUNTRY BRED or ARAB GELDING or MARE, about 14-3, up to 14 stone, thoroughly trained for Lady's saddle and free from vice. State price and particulars to "X.Y.Z." care of this Paper.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37. Reduced to Rs. 29, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

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TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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It would be impossible to draw up any hard-and-fast schedule which would set before the reader an adequate sketch of its infinite variety; for it contains in all some 16,000 articles, written by the foremost men in every field of research and endeavour. Out of these 16,000 articles a chance hundred may be taken, and grouped under some twenty different headings. There is not a man living whose knowledge covers these twenty different fields, nor who is even well informed regarding each one of the topics treated in the hundred articles. Yet it scarce needs be said that these give but little idea of the true extent and scope of this colossal work. Only an actual examination of the volumes themselves, only actual use from day to day, can disclose that.

The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen volumes may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" a pamphlet has been prepared containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to Office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square: Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road.

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
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BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ...	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of land or batty fields and ranges or chawls situate at Poisar, advertised to take place on Saturday, the 21st instant, by order of the Administrator-General is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th ins, at 2 p. m., the effects of the late Mr. Narrotumdass Candass, consisting of 1 emerald ring, 2 diamond rings, 1 ruby and emerald hoop ring, 1 pearl hoop ring, 1 large ear-ring set with large and small brilliants, 5 ear drops set with diamonds, rubies and pearls, 1 nose ring with large pearls, 1 nose ring with small pearls, diamond and emerald, 2 pairs pearl bangles, 1 pair pearl raifuls, 2 pairs pearl bangles, small, 2 pearl mohanmalas, 1 pearl kanthi of two strings, 1 pearl satlara, 1 pearl necklace, 2 strings of small pearls, 1 pearl and emerald kanthi, 5 pearl bhikvalis, 105 loose pearls, 1 ear-ring, set with brilliants, 1 ear-ring, set with diamond and emerald, gold waist chain, wristlets, bracelets, necklace, buttons, mohanmallas, watch chain, watches, locket, etc., silver gulabdani, goblet, cup, spoons, dish, watch with chain, etc.

Also household furniture, consisting of glass cupboard, wardrobe, clothes press, sofas, chairs, cots, round and writing tables, pictures, globe lamps, looking glass, carpets, books, clock, iron safe, loose cotton, old iron, &c.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ALBASTER, MAJOLICAWARE, PLATEDWARE, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co.'s premises, the following invoices, consisting of an invoice of Europe-made gent's boots and shoes of various patterns.

An invoice of Albaster large size busts figures, and centre pieces.

An invoice of terra-cotta figures, busts, and centre pieces.

An invoice of Majolica flower pots with stands and garden pots.

An invoice of Birmingham platedware.

An invoice of leather and plush goods.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 30, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the handsome teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, lamps, nearly new iron-framed cottage piano by Rud Ibach Barmen, Germany, very handsome rubber-tyred wheel "Civil Service Gig" by Rogers Twentyman and Co., London, 3 very handsome and fast powerful chesnut and bay Arab ponies, young in harness, and carry a lady, set of brown harness, wearing apparel, flower pots, etc., the property of Captain E. L. DUNSTERVILLE, R. E., leaving Bombay.

The property will be on view on and from the 12th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 20, Love Lane, Mazagon, opposite to H. H. Aga Khan's (2 minute's walk from Mazagon Tram Terminus) handsome open carved and plain blackwood household furniture, pictures, lamps, aviary with birds, handsome clocks, hand and foot sewing machine, a large collection of well-grown plants, such as roses, palms, crotons, orchids, dracænas, panises, laurels, cypresses, and a large variety of shrubs and flowering plants, etc., the property of the late W. Turner, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, ver valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts Mackenzie, and others, also English-made mahogany furniture, over mantle with mirror, very rich crockery and glassware, a set of very handsome brass engraved Benares made dessert service for 24 persons, a first-rate rosewood grand piano by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, in excellent order, one mahogany full size slate Billiard table by John Roberts and Co., complete, very old China and Japanese flower vases and wall plates, rich Persian, Benares, and Joypore carpets and rugs, very handsome large and small size marble clocks, striking half-hour and hour, model of "Pantheon" at Rome, rich Majolica, Satsuma, and Benares works, inlaid flower pots, rich Majolica ware, brass, iron and blackwood ware, spring bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, engravings and paintings, one sewing machine by Willcox and Gibbs, one large English cooking stove by Smith and Wellsood, two English-built light victorias, one on C-spring by Fulker Salsbury, with rubber tyres, and the other by Barlington Carriage Co., sets of silver mounted single harness by Dunnett, one powerful bay waler, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, drawing-room suite, rich Persian carpets, rich glass, crockery, and plated wares, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich engravings and paintings, Hink's and Ditmar's tabls and hanging lamps, handsome cabinets, almyra, and wardrobes, brass and iron single and double wire spring bedsteads, one strong English-built four wheeled dog-cart, one powerful bay mare, one pony, one saddle and one set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

Also the property of a deceased Parsee consisting of almirah, chairs, tables, couches, tea-poys, glass and crockery-ware, boxes, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria, with fixed coach box.
1 strong C. B. baba pony, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong grey C. B. horse, 14 hands 7 off, believed sound, goes in harness and fast.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, aged 9, goes in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Deona Lodge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred office brougham, by Windover, one handsome strong mail-phaeton, rubber-tyred wheels, by Dykes of Calcutta, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Ival and Large, London, one English-built light canoe-shaped barouche by Desteron, 2 powerful bay Australian horses, valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD AND 1ST KAMATEEPOORA STREET.

On , the first., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Madowjee Jugganath and Vishwanath Mudanjee and on account and risk of Jeewandass Lakhmidas the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred upon them in an adventure of mortgage dated the 17th March, 1897, and further charge dated 4th October, 1898, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land containing by admeasurement 56 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 39, New No. 16,047, old Survey No. 5-1610, and New Survey No. 2-5766.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of rent and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 89 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3350, New No. 10156 old Survey No. 2925, and New Survey No. 5765, and

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land of rent and ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3351, New No. 10157 old Survey No. 2226, and New Survey No. 5774, which said three pieces of land now form into one piece together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, and 1st Kamatheepoora Street, out side the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 751 10 47,48 Street Nos, 77 and 21-22 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor and are bounded as follows, that is to say on towards the east, partly by the prope ty of Ebramjee Amerjee and partly by the property of Lingod Ellapa, on or towards the west, formerly by the property of Ebrahimjee Haje Tir now of Ghachi Yakub Jamal, and or the towards the north, by the said 1st Kamatheepoora Street, and or towards the south, by the said Bapty Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF HOUSE DECORATION AND OTHERS.
BONA-FIDE SALE
of a very fine assemblage of very Valuable and Superior English-made
Majolica Pedestals and Pots, Flower Pots,
Garden Seats, Rich Dresden Decorative Figures,
Choice Table Ornaments,
Marble Inlaid Tables and Teapoys,
and other Ornamental Fancy Goods in great variety, including a Collection of Earthenware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell the above by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, the 13th October, 1899, at 2 p.m., on account of whom it may concern.

The property may be viewed and catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1899. Auctioneers.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Karrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENC

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th Instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

MY WIFE HANNAH JONES, NEE HANNAH COUZENS, having LEFT MY PROTECTION on the 4th instant, I will not be RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS incurred by her and any person or persons dealing with her will do so at their own risk.

R. Y. JONES,
Driver, G. I. P. Railway.

Byculla, No. 5, Berkley Place.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form E.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated a yards 30,000 (Thirty thousand yards)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 500 (Five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand Turbans).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed form which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

In every STATION in INDIA.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS,
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. cr.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	8 p.c.	95
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	70
Breuis Canopore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	70
Fort	150	2,500	500	dvd Rs20	520
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	360xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmudpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	625	400	400	dvd Rs35	490
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	215
New Herar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	152 1-2
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165 340
Sassoon	500	500	70	30	
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Surab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1,800 310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Vollart	37	200	all	12	
	...	000	--	Rs 80	1,005xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	1 bon.	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	0	0	Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ld.	Intall 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	175
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvd Rs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	600
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	580xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	410
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs30	310
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	320
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	580
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hydarabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,295
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	440
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	485xd
Jaffer Ali	600	400	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	135
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	450
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	27,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs35	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	21,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600xd
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,805
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.,	300	100	115	dvd Rs15	
Amaraoti	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	10
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	...
National	500	1,00.	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	145
Oriental	25,725	625	25	dvd Nil	40
Presidency Mills Co.Ld.	742	1,	1,000	dvd Rs 50	675
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	00	1000	1,000	Nil	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,50.	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,700xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	240	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs22½	600xd
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 20	270
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	250
Venisbunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	350	4,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. K. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	575xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	450xd

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops, of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 3-6m., 2-48a. Low water, 8-50m., 8-42a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Concert, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dwarka, Colaba, Bengal and Clydesdale left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahanadi and Onfenta entered the dock yesterday and the steamers Indravati and Tokio and Chupra left it on Monday and yesterday respectively.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th instant.

DONATION.—Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar has given the whole amount of the "Concert" given last Saturday to the Trustees of the "Parsee Punchayet Fund," the total being Rs. 1,013-8-0.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,410, the daily average being 147. The total of patients was 649.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Mana Mahadeo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, was on Monday night sleeping on the road in front of his house at Lohar Chawl, when a reckla passed over his head, causing a fracture of the jaw. The boy did not raise an alarm and the driver drove away the carriage. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained under treatment.

THEFT OF A NOSE-RING.—Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimback Vaidya, who resides at Thakardwar Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold nose-ring, set with diamonds, pearls and emeralds, worth Rs. 450, from an open box in his cookroom, on the 8th instant. It appears that complainant's sister-in-law, Sitabai, placed the nose-ring in the box at 2 p.m. on the day in question and went to sleep. About two hours after she awoke and discovered the article missing from the box.

THE CARE OF ANIMALS.—On the 1st of September last, there were 96 bullocks, 18 horses, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 35 bullocks, 18 horses and 19 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 64 bullocks, 14 horses, and 13 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 4 cases among horses and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month:—13 horses, 2 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 shegoats, 1 deer, 47 dogs, 1 goose and 2 parrots.

THEFT AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.—Ambaji Gungaram, who resides at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police, that some time during Sunday night, a wooden box, containing currency notes, a gold watch and chain, silver studs and silk wearing apparel, in all property valued at Rs. 463-4-0, was carried away from his room. The box was next day found broken open in the compound, where the Framji Dinshaw Petit's Sanitarum is being built, with property valued at Rs. 70 lying near it. A skull-cap usually worn by Purdesees, was also found near the box. A Purdesee who was formerly in the employ of the complainant, was seen about the place on the previous evening.

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A POLICE CONSTABLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fael charged Abdoola Kassim, tindal of a boat, with offering a bribe to Constable Goodall of the Water Police. Constable Goodall deposed that yester day morning he arrested the accused for causing obstruction in the stream, and while he was taking him to the police boat, the accused offered him a rupee to let him go. He put the rupee into the hand of the complainant, who handed it back to him. The accused then took out two other rupees and put the three coins on the thwart of the boat. On pleading guilty to the charge, he was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of one months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Ruttonshaw Jiwanji, a Parsi, was charged with disorderly behaviour. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused got on a tram-car and there being no room, he stood at the rear of the car. The tram-conductor told him to get down, but he refused, and when he was forced to leave the car, he gave him a blow on the chest. The defence was that the accused was roughly handled by two tram-inspectors and the conductor. It was common for late passengers to stand at the back of a car when all the seats were occupied. The magistrate remarked that the accused had no business to force his way in a crowded car. His offence, however, was of a technical character, and he was, therefore, warned and discharged.

A VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Dr. K. R. Bahadurji, Bai Aimai Muncherji N. Dastur and Muncherji Dastur appeared to answer the charge of defamation preferred against them by Darashaw Nusserwanji Mody. Mr. Mr Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, prosecuted; while Mr. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Sunjana, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. On the case being called on for hearing, the complainant applied that he might be allowed to withdraw the case. He expressed his regret for having brought the charge. The defence insisted upon the case being proceeded with and urged that the charge was a frivolous and vexatious one. The magistrate discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay each of the accused Rs. 25 as compensation.

A GENEROUS ACT.—It will be remembered that during the epidemic and scarcity of 1897 in Damaun Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala by several acts of generosity rendered most valuable help both to the people and Government. At a time when even medical men were wanting in courage to come in near contact with plague cases, he fearlessly examined hundreds of plague-stricken persons and prescribed for them costly medicines which were freely given to them. While inoculation was in its experimental stage in Bombay, he got thousands of persons inoculated at his cost and induced the people to evacuate their infected houses, providing them with numerous sites in his carts to erect the temporary mandwas. He is now in Bombay for the benefit of his health, and on being informed of the high prices of grain ruling in Damaun and the sufferings of the poor who are starving, orders were received yesterday by his managers here to sell cheap grain to his numerous garden servants and to commence feeding the poor with *Khanji* and in pursuance of such orders the *kanji* charity was opened yesterday.

CRUSHED UNDER A LABOUR CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Umarkhady Road, regarding the death of Mookta, a Hindu girl, aged ten years. The deceased resided with her parents in a chawl in the above locality. About 6 o'clock on Monday morning, the parents went to their respective work, leaving the deceased at home. About 6 o'clock in the evening, Mookta along with some other children, was playing on the road in front of the chawl, when a labour cart laden with bags of bran came along the road in the direction of the Baboola Tank Road. The girl attempted to cross the road in front of the cart and was knocked down by one of the bullocks and one of the wheels passed over her head. The girl was killed on the spot. The driver was on the proper side of the road and was said to have done his utmost to avoid the accident but the deceased was too close, when he tried to pull up. There are no footpaths on Umarkhadi Road. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the Jury.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A POLICE OFFICER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, to-day, Inspector Barker prosecuted one Heeraji, a woman of low character, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of offering illegal gratification to a public servant. She was further charged with the abetment of the offence. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. On the 25th July last one Valli Dawood was charged with theft and while the matter was under investigation, accused went to Constable Power and offered him Rs. 5 if he allowed the case to be compounded. Mr. Power refused the offer and reported the matter to his superior officer. Mr. Kapadia on behalf of the accused, admitted having made an offer of Rs. 50 to the police officer, if he allowed the case to be compounded. The pleader, however, contended that a conditional offer of the sum did not constitute an offence of abetment. The magistrate in giving his decision said that the facts were practically admitted by the accused. The point raised by Mr. Kapadiaw was that as it was merely a suggestion on the woman's part, it could not be taken as sufficient to constitute the offence of abetment; but to instigate a person to do or act, was abetment. However, in the opinion of the court, the accused's proposal to offer Rs. 50 to Mr. Power to induce him to let go the man in custody, amounted to instigation of the offence. The accused was therefore convicted of the abetment of the offence and fined Rs. 50.

MR. LYNE, the new Premier of New South Wales, in the course of a speech setting forth the policy of the Government, announced his acceptance of the Commonwealth Bill.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A BRUTAL MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CHANDYA BIN NANA SAHEB AND RUDRAPPA BIN IRAPPA.

THE two accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, in August last, convicted them of murder and sentenced accused No. 1 to death and accused No. 2 to transportation for life. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused and some other persons quarrelled with the son of the deceased Gangava, woman, and beat him; that the deceased met these persons, abused them, and threatened them with a complaint; that they thereupon set on her, and having foully outraged her, caused her death by crushing her ribs and by other injuries. The medical evidence showed that the injuries were caused before death, and this was confirmed by the evidence of the Panch. The evidence of several witnesses shewed that the accused and their friends were altercating with the deceased on the evening of the 13th January near the place where the deceased was afterwards found. The injuries found on her body were, the Sessions Judge stated, such as would be caused by the violence she related. Mr. Kennedy could not conceive of any reason why the dying woman should tell a false story. The Lumanis were not Borahs that they should murder a relative to implicate their enemies; and even if they were, they would not inflict such injuries. Consequently the deceased could not have been murdered with her consent in order to gratify hostility. It was not probable that she was making a wantonly false accusation. Mr. Kennedy thought that, from the brutal injuries inflicted, it was presumable that the accused knew that death was likely to ensue, and that they were reckless as to its ensuing or not. Mr. Kennedy did not see any extenuating circumstances in this brutal crime, but No. 1 appeared to have taken a leading part all through, whereas No. 2 played a secondary part. Accordingly No. 1 was sentenced to death, and No. 2 to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, reduced the sentence on No. 1 from death to transportation for life; and dismissed the appeal of No. 2.

PUNISHMENT FOR FAMILY DISGRACE.

IMPERATRIX VS. TATIA BIN TUKARAM AND ABU BIN BABAJEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who in August last, convicted accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an axe and by means of milk-bush juice, and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

The two accused pleaded guilty of the offence with which they were charged, namely that they voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Bhagu, woman, by means of an axe and milk-bush juice, together with other instruments. The facts related in the confessions of the accused were these: The widowed stepmother of No. 1, a woman about 25 years, had brought disgrace upon her family by her open immorality, and her behaviour caused serious obstacles to the marriage of No. 1; and he and his cousin No. 2 felt the disgrace deeply. This was the chief cause of their displeasure with her. Besides this, they believed that she had poisoned her husband, father of accused No. 1; she had also accused them both of theft, and had tried to bestow the landed property of No. 1 on her paramour. The accused, having found remonstrance with her fruitless, resolved to take such measures as would put an end to her profligacy; and with this end in view, they devised the atrocious plan of maiming and blinding her, so as to render her entirely dependent on her relatives for the rest of her life. In pursuance of their design, No. 1 obtained her permission to sleep in her house on the night of 28th June last, and when she was asleep he admitted No. 2. They had brought with them two sticks, an axe, and a shell full of the juice of the milk bush, and having secured the door of the dwelling, they proceeded to put their plan into execution. Their performance, said the Sessions Judge, was not wanting in thoroughness although they were careful not to exceed their intention by murdering her outright. They subjected her to a merciless and brutal beating; but they took pains to avoid striking her on the head, abdomen or any vital part. Every detail of their design was accomplished even to the putting of the acrid milk bush juice into her eyes, and having finished their task, they left her lying unconscious on her bed, and went off to a neighbouring village. In spite of their precautions, however, the punishment proved too thorough. The victim recovered consciousness before the morning, and was able to name her assailants to the village officers; and within less than twelve hours she expired from exhaustion and shock. Mr. Knight said it was as atrocious and fiendish a crime as any that he had ever had to deal with, and deserved very severe punishment. It was premeditated for days beforehand; it was carried out deliberately and pitilessly in every detail; and its revolting character was rendered only the more hideous by the coolness and self-possession which enabled its perpetrators to follow out their scheme and abstain, as they thought, from killing their victim outright. The accused were therefore sentenced to be transported for life.

Their, lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held last evening at the institute, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins, the honorary secretary.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his satisfaction at the attendance of the members, as he was informed that it was an unusual thing in connection with their annual meetings to have such a large number of members present. He hoped they would continue to show the same interest in their management in future. He also hoped that the number of their members would increase and enable them to improve their stock of books and to raise their general comforts and standard. He was glad to see that their finances were in a satisfactory condition. Referring to the death of their late honorary treasurer Mr. J. P. Cornforth, the chairman remarked that by his death they had lost one who had rendered invaluable services to the institute.

The report of the Institute for the year 1898-99 was then submitted for the consideration of the meeting. We give from it the following:—

On the 31st March 1899, there were 103 life members, 5 honorary life members, and 246 ordinary or quarterly members. One life member joins the institute during the year under review, and six life members having died, their names were removed from the list. The numbers last year were 108, 5 and 246 respectively. Four hundred and three visitors made use of the reading room and library during the year. The previous year the number was three hundred and twelve. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 40,320, against 39,500 last year. The number of new books, journals of learned societies, &c., added to the library during that period was 464. At the close of the year the library contained 13,060 volumes. Eighty-one English and Continental and Indian newspapers, magazines, &c., were received during the year, as detailed in appendix B and circulated 25,120 times against 24,336 last year.

Three lectures were delivered during the year. They were well attended and much appreciated by the members, their families and friends. The usual grant-in-aid of Rs. 300 was received from Government towards defraying the cost of these lectures. The lecture hall building fund (inclusive of the endowment fund, Rs. 7,983-12-10) now amounts to Rs. 17,517-8-11. There has been no change in the establishment during the year under review; and the various duties have been carried on satisfactorily under the supervision of Mr. Quanbrough. There has been a net decrease of Rs. 830-9-0 in the receipts compared with the previous year, due mainly to the fact of the south end room on the ground floor of the institute building being vacant for seven months of the year. There has also been a saving Rs. 228-5-8 in the disbursements; the amount would have been considerably more but for the increased charges on account of fire insurance, municipal rates and taxes, &c., The cash balance to the credit of the society in the Bank of Bombay, and the National Bank of India, Limited, including an amount of Rs. 10-5-9 with the chief librarian and assistant secretary, at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,744-6-10, and the outstanding subscriptions were Rs. 260. The invested funds of the society amount to Rs. 24,500-0-0. The committee have to announce with much regret the loss the society has sustained by the death of Mr. J. P. Cornforth, one of the oldest members of the institute, who served for many years as a most efficient member of the board of management; his usefulness was in many ways felt and his death is a great loss to the institute.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and thanking the auditors, the retiring committee, the honorary secretary, the treasurers, and other office-bearers, for their services during year.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the committee for the ensuing year:—The Hon'ble Sir L. Jenkins, Kt., President; Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. S. E. Shellim and Mr. A. F. Turner, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. A. S. Sassoon, T. A. Savage, Byramji N. Seervai, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, C. E. Palmer, W. M. Bell, C. C. James, C.E., A. Smith, and A. L. Covernton, M.A., Directors; Mr. G. Lund, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins, Honorary Secretary; and Mr. T. W. G. Quanbrough, Chief Librarian and Assistant Secretary.

Khan Bahadur, M. C. Murzban proposed and Mr. Palmer seconded that the sanction of this meeting be given to the erection of additional accommodation in connection with the institute premises. The proposition was carried.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ALLEGED SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE IN CUTCH.

WITH the object of memorialising H. H. the Rao of Cutch against the alleged slaughter of famished and emaciated cattle in the territory of his Highness, a meeting of Hindus, Khojas, and Mahomedans of Cutch, residing in Bombay, and of other residents in Bombay was held last evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The notification convening the meeting was signed by Messrs. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Hasambhay Visram, Jamkandas Narsi Khatao, Vassonji Khimji, Lakhamsi Napoo and Karamsey Damji. About a hundred persons attended the meeting. Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji presided. The proceedings were conducted in Gujarati. Mr. Mangonlal Dalapatram Khakhar read to the meeting the following memorial:—

To Sir Khengarji Saval Bahadur, C.C.I.E., Rao of Cutch, Bhuj.

May it please your Highness.—We, the undersigned, Hindu, Khoja, and other Mahomedan inhabitants of Cutch now residing in Bombay, as also Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee, and European inhabitants who are interested in the protection of cows and such useful animals, on receiving the following alarming news, have been obliged to humbly ask your Highness to take immediate steps to redress the following grievance. That your Durbar has given the contract of hides of dead animals to one Mulia Peru Allarakhya; that on account of the want of water, food, and fodder, in consequence of the withholding of the rains for these last two years, the cattle as usual, are driven away to Sindh through the Cutch-Runn by their owners; that those which are able, they take with them there, and those that have become emaciated, exhausted, and weak go slowly by the Runn; that the said contractor Peru having sent a number of men to the Runn-side got the hinds of weak cows bullocks, buffaloes, &c., cut and stripped them of their hides; that on hearing this the Lakhpat Mahajan including seven the Mahomedans were shocked and they reported the matter to the Lakhpat Nyayadhish, who ordered the Police Foujdar, who ordered certain police sepoys with Karkun Rewashunkar to go for inquiry; that the Mahajans went with the sepoys and showed them shocking scenes in several places on the roads leading to Kotri and Ver for more than three miles, and some of the Mahajans who could not walk such a long way went on camels, the expense having been paid by one Jethabhoy Dhanji; that on their return the sepoys and Rewashankar having reported the correctness of the complaint, the Fouzdar kept the contractor in confinement, but released him the next day for reasons not known to your memorialists; that the English Munshi of Ver who is a Hindu having got the complaint of the atrocious act of the contractor, came personally to see the scene and was shocked and kept the contractor under confinement, but the contractor that he had not ordered but his partner Thadia Mraz Hasbaani, Police Patel of Karanpur, had ordered the act, and when Thudia was asked he said that he had only four annas in the partnership and that it was against his will that Peru had done the act, and that he was ready to give up his partnership, that he reported his having given up the partnership to the Nyayadhish of Lakhpat when he was released but Peru showed the contract pa

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899,
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS.

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflammation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
61, & 63, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

D. K. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office

BURGLARS DEFEATED
BY A
CHUBB'S.
STRONG ROOM DOOR IN SCOTLAND.
BUCKHAVEN, FIFE; N. B., Sept. 1st, 1899.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SONS,
LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to acquaint you that on the night of 21st August, 1899, the Strong Room Door with which you supplied us in 1883, was attacked by some parties who endeavoured to break it open and to pick the lock.

Although they do not appear to have been furnished with professional Burglar Tools, they used a great deal of violence, but were quite unable to obtain an entrance or to destroy the door.

We are glad to be able thus to testify to the excellent quality of your work, and to the very satisfactory way in which it resisted this severe attack.

Yours faithfully,
P. P. BOWMAN & Co.,
ARCHIBALD BOWMAN.

CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES, AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO SOLE AGENT,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10.

An extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 80,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. yesterday in London, to 103 5-8; French Rentes 1-4 per cent. to 100 1-2; and Rupee Securities 7-8 per cent., to £63 1-8. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112. Paris Exchange on London declined 1 1-2 centime, to 25·31 1-2 fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Rates of Discount were quoted at 4 7-8 per cent. both on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 26 13-16d. per oz., and 1-2 cent. in New York, at 58 1-2 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·86 1-4 dollars. Some £125,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Gujrat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 41s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 39 1-2s., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a firm market; Brown Rapeseed at 38 1-8s., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, market firm.

Spot Mid.-American Cotton advanced 3-32d. in Liverpool, to 4d per lb; and American Arrivals 1-8d. in all positions at 3 59-64d. for October and 3 7-8d. for February-March delivery. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 11,000 bales. The market closed firm, Arrivals steady, Surats quiet. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands remained in New York at 7 5-16 cents per lb.; January Futures declined 5 points, to 7·06 cents, and April 6 points, to 7·17 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 59,000 bales.

The local cotton market continues firm in tone. To-day's purchases amounted to only some 800 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,244	bales.
Wheat	10,897	cwts.
Linseed	677	,,
Rapeseed	4,333	,,
Gingellyseed	1,126	,,
Poppyseed	907	,,
Castorseed	3,838	,,
Rice	5,278	,,

FREIGHTS are a firm market. Some ready lines have been done at 20 s. per ton for Liverpool.

EXCHANGE is steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Bills were reported done at 1s. 4 3-8d.; the enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, and only a small business passed either way, rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	172 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very fluctuating to-day; at opening 95 7-8 to 96 was quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 7-8 to 95 for Account, the latter rising at the close to 95 1-2.

SHARES continue neglected. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 20 higher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss White Cross, 1,944 tons, Captain C Taylor, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain W J Jones, cleared yesterday, for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE ss Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain J Galley, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff, (9th September,) with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line s s Rothenfels, 1,864 tons, Captain A Ziegenmeyer, sailed yesterday, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Onipenta, 3,420 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, (29th September,) with a cargo of rice and general.

THE ss Bucentaur, 2,308 tons, Captain G Irving, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, (31st August,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Living stone, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Alston, Mr High, Mr T Johnson, and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi 7th October, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and Captain Parker, three natives, and 568 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's ss Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday, for China, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J Hogshaw and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Slane, and child, Mrs Hasgida, Mr J E Cowie, Mr Ellias Juma, Dr J Pasch Kowskey, Mr R Cox, and Mr J Cowasjee.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Lawada	2124	Grier			M M & Co
G	Chupra	1436	Cruess	Calcutta	10-10	M M & Co
L	Bq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	12 10	S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabermati		521	Fulcera	Bhowanagar	10-10	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Colaba	1103	Jones	Chittagong	11-10	M M & Co
4	Singapore	2131	Pizaretta	Genoa	11-10	F Balduino
5	Carthage	2983	Leadon	Aden	11-10	P & O Co
6	Rothenfels	1864	Ziegenmeyer	Hamburg	10-10	G & Co
1	Clan Macleod	1583	Walker			F M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Bucentaur s	Irving	Newyork, Aug 31.
	Hambleton s	Galley	Cardiff, Sept 9.
	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Rangoon, Sept 29,
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Oct 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Clydesdale s	Sharpe	London, &c.
	Kangra s	Dogee	Rangoon.
	Bengal s	Barcham	China.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	White Cross s	Taylor	Calcutta.
	Rothenfels s	Ziegenmey	Hamburg, &c.

The steamer Colaba, Captain Jones, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Chittagong.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessels.	Commander.	From	Date.	DEPARTURES. To
	August				
23	Nour-el-Bahr	Ahmed	Hodeida	27	Hodeida
	Mecca	Saffet	Hodeida		Hodeida
	September				
14	Governolo It				
	G Boat	Bixio	Mussowa	5	Benadir
24	Saint Bede	McPherson	Zoroboling	24	Delaware B W
	Kanzler	Weste	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Ocsana	Crawford	London	25	Sydney
25	Prins Alexander	Duinker	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Palestina	Darocchini	Mussowa	27	Mussowa
27	Wissmann	Mackenzie	Hodeida	28	Somali coast
28	Clan Sinclair	Pearce	Cochin		London
	Chebine	A Hafiz	Suez	29	Suez
	Umballa	Campbell	London	28	Calcutta
	Peninsular	Wheler	Bombay		London
	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast		
	Rewa	Morris	Calcutta	29	London
29	Naderi	Hansen	Jeddah		Calcutta
	Bayern	Prehen	Bremen		Shanghai
	Moravia	Calabresso	Yokohama		Trieste
	Dario Alberto				
	It Battle Ship	Cali	Genoa		
	Amana	Carr	Cardiff		
30	Cowrie	Davies	Rangoon	30	Port Said F O
	Wissmann	Mackenzie	Zeila		
	Avoca Hired Transport	Fausset	London	1	Natal
	October				
1	Ernest Simons				Marseilles
	Feronia	Bainbridge	Pesourang		Delaware B W
	Preussen	Henzie	Shanghai		Bremenhaven
	Bucentaur	Irving	New York		Bombay
	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim		

Aden, October 1.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 10.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 140 cwt gum, Jaitha Premjee.

FOR GENOA.

Murex s—250 tons of iron, C Boggiano.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MEIKLE—October 7, Mrs J J Meikle, of a daughter (Premature).

DEATH.

BENWELL—October 5, at the Civil Hospital, Karachi, of enteric fever, George Llewellyn Benwell, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Public Works Department, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1899.

THE disciplinary case which came before the High Court on the 27th September, and was finally disposed of on Monday, has been followed with an interest not confined to professional circles. Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, the well-known Bombay solicitor, applied to the High Court "for such relief as their Lordships might think fit and proper" under the following circumstances. The complainant, in a petition drawn up with great ability, and presented by his counsel, Mr. Macpherson, set forth that he practised part of the year in Guzerat, where he has succeeded in building up a large practice. A certain spinning and weaving company in Ahmedabad got heavily involved and the Secretary and Agent suddenly disappeared. The shareholders decided to wind up the company. Mr. W. Hudson, the former manager, was appointed chairman to the committee of management, and Mr. Bhaishankar was appointed legal adviser and took an active part in the investigation of accounts, which showed heavy defalcations and even fabrications of entries. It was decided to prosecute the Agent, Nagindas Lallubhai. Mr. Bhaishankar appeared in Court to represent the prosecution; Mr. Hiralal, a Bombay solicitor, defending the accused before the magistrate until the time came to address the Court. Then Mr Lowjee Wadia, one of the leaders of the Guzerat bar, appeared on the scene; but no exception seems to have been taken to his action in the lower court. In the Sessions Court, however, held by Mr. De Souza, Mr. Wadia put the following question to a certain witness for the Crown: "Do you know on what terms Mr. Bhaishankar and the accused stand?" The solicitor objected to the question on the ground of irrelevancy. The discussion which followed is thus set forth on the Judge's record: "Mr. Bhaishankar objects to this question on the ground that it is entirely irrelevant, as the relations subsisting between the prosecuting counsel and the accused can never be relevant in a criminal inquiry. Mr. Wadia replies that Messrs. Bhaishankar and Hudson have personal feelings in this case, that Mr. Bhaishankar, in consequence of a long-standing enmity with the accused, has been tampering with the witnesses and getting up evidence in order to ruin the accused. Mr. Bhaishankar replies there is absolutely no ground for the insinuation." The objection being overruled, the witness answered that there had been disputes and cross-suits between them, but he could not tell on what terms they were at that time. Mr. Bhaishankar in his petition said that the charges made against him by Mr. Wadia "were made without any foundation or warrant of any kind whatever, and without any instructions, and therefore in *mala fides*. Not one single question was asked by Mr. Wadia during the cross-examination to lay a foundation for even remotely hinting at, much less to justify, the making and repetition of such scandalous charges."

When Mr. Macpherson appeared in the High Court on the 27th ultimo to pray for such relief as the Court might deem fit, and specifically that the rule on the record of the Sessions Court should, after inquiry, be expunged therefrom, the learned Chief Justice *in limine* stated that the Judges had read the petition, and that it seemed that the matter was serious enough for the Advocate-General to move for a rule to show cause why Mr. Wadia and Mr. Hiralal, who had left unanswered letters in which Mr. Bhaishankar asked whether he had instructed Mr. Wadia to make the charges, should not be struck off the rolls. The Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson for the Law Society moved in the matter; the rule nisi was issued the morning the petition was presented. In due time the Advocate-General appeared for the Crown, Mr. Macpherson for the Law Society, Mr. Branson for Mr. Bhaishankar, who originated the proceedings, and was the real plaintiff in the case. We do not say this in any spirit of complaint; we simply note the fact. That distinguished practitioner stands too high in the estimation of the profession, of the public, of the Judges and the Bar, is too high and too well-established to be in any degree lowered by the allegation in question. He had a right to be angry, and he was very angry indeed. It was not only that the accused's counsel had acted on the well-known axiom "No case abuse the plaintiff's attorney!" But the accused after six days' patient trial was acquitted by the assessors and the Sessions Judge. They held from what was proved in Court that there undoubtedly had been defalcations and tampering with witnesses; but they held that the evidence did not bring these offences home to the accused. The learned Chief Justice, who has won golden opinions in Bombay in the few months since his arrival, seems to have been taken somewhat off his guard by the excellent tone of the petition, Sir Lawrence Jenkins overlooked the fact that all the time it was an *ex parte* document, and could not be expected to state the case for the other side with any fulness. The record showed that the charge of the modest rule nisi, asked for by Mr. Bhaishankar's counsel, to a rule nisi, calling the accused to show cause why the professional causes should not be cut short by the sharp shears of the Court was unnecessary. At all events the full Court of three Judges concurred and decided that it was not necessary to take such a tragic view of what had occurred in the Ahmedabad Court. Mr. Wadia filed an affidavit that he had been instructed to make the allegations complained of, that he had to extend the reference when he found the question was objected to as irrelevant. That the accused and the pleaders engaged in the case sat next him when the instructions were given; that he consulted the pleaders, as to whether there were instructions to the jury to show that there had been tampering with witnesses and with the books, and that they concurred in the opinion that there were grounds for such an imputation. He acted on his instructions in the interests of his client, and the result justified his action. He was not animated by ill-will or bad faith. He declined to express regret. Mr. Hiralal in his affidavit pointed out that he was put on his trial and called on to show cause why his name should not be struck off the rolls, not for any professional misconduct, but for the apparent discourtesy of not answering the question whether he had instructed Mr. Wadia. He had conveyed to Mr. Wadia the instructions given to himself and was aware that fuller instructions were conveyed to him by another pleader. He declined to admit that he was ill-advised in not answering a question that did not concern him in any way. The Advocate-General stated that he did not desire to press the charge against Mr. Wadia, but he demurred to the right claimed by that advocate to make charges which he was not in a position to substantiate. Mr. Macpherson, representing the Law Society, followed a similar course in regard to Mr. Hiralal. He expressed, what everyone in Bombay feels,—sympathy for Mr. Bhaishankar in being made the target for charges which, made under instructions or not, were not true.

The attitude of the Counsel representing the Crown and the Law Society naturally simplified the duty devolving on the three experienced Judges of the full Court. The learned Chief Justice pointed out that the license of Counsel can only be tolerated as long as it is not abused. It is to maintain the high standard of the profession that the disciplinary jurisdiction exists that has been put in motion in this case. When Mr. Wadia, said his Lordship, made those grave charges, he had not proved them, and he did not intend to prove them. But a sufficient case had not been shown to justify his name being struck of the roll of advocates, or suspending him from practice; but there was nothing deserving commendation in his action. With regard to Mr. Hiralal, who certainly ought to have answered the letters addressed to him, if only by way of courteous acknowledgment, his Lordship held that though he had been guilty of an act of great professional discourtesy, there was no ground for heavy punishment. Mr. Justice Candy saw matters more from the point of view of a Counsel who, having received instructions, believed that they are substantially correct. His Lordship refused to accept Mr. Bhaishankar's view that the charges were made in bad faith and through enmity. He discharged the rule against Mr. Wadia and thought that Mr. Bhaishankar should pay his costs, having failed to establish the charge of *mala fides*. His lordship congratulated the Law Society in having a sense of etiquette so high that it thought it necessary to bring before the High Court a question of common courtesy. But he would leave Mr. Hiralal to pay his own costs. Mr. Justice Tyabji also took a lofty view of the right of Counsel, acting on instructions to speak out in the fullest freedom in the interest of his client. The charge against Mr. Bhaishankar had no foundation in fact; but Mr. Wadia did not make it in malice or with any desire to injure the Advocate for the prosecution. His lordship took a somewhat more severe view of Mr. Hiralal's discourtesy. Mr. Bhaishankar was entitled to call on the Court for relief when Mr. Hiralal would not answer his letters, and Mr. Wadia declined to express regret for having made unfounded charges. No doubt the inquiry, and the weighty admonition of the Chief Justice, will have a salutary effect on the mofussil bar, and give its leaders pause when they next prepare to launch charges they have no evidence to prove.

THE first report on the bhadoi crops in Bengal states that on the whole the season has been unfavourable for the crops, as the rainfall has not only been everywhere badly distributed, but has been so excessive as to cause great damage in many districts. Some of the crops, especially paddy and jute, have also suffered seriously in certain districts from insect pests. The area sown with all kinds of bhadoi crops is estimated at 15,691,300 acres, against 16,220,800 acres sown last year. The decrease of nearly 3 per cent. is due to the unfavourable season. But, while the area under all the important bhadoi food crops is less, there has been a very noticeable increase in the area under non-food crops. This result is said to have been brought about by the increased cultivation of jute in preference to paddy, owing to the low price for paddy prevailing at the end of last year. Out of 45 districts only one district estimates an outturn above the normal. Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Tippera, Chittagong and Cuttack estimate a yield of 90 per cent. or over; in sixteen districts the estimate varies between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 22 districts the anticipated yield is below 80 per cent. In all the districts of the Patna Divison, with the exception of Chumparan and Darbhanga, the estimated outturn is below 50 per cent. Maize appears to have suffered the most, the estimated yield of nearly two million acres being only 33 per cent., while a million acres of "mandoa" are expected to give only a 50-per-cent. crop. Taking the province as a whole it is roughly calculated that the "bhadoi" crops will give an outturn equal to 80 per cent. of a normal crop.

THE steady rise in violent crime, which for several years past has been noticeable in the Punjab, was unfortunately maintained last year. This is pointed out in the review of the report on the administration of criminal justice in the Punjab. There were 639 murders returned as true, a number only sixteen less than in the previous year, and but two below what was regarded as "the extraordinary figure of 641," reached for the first time in 1896. Offences against property show a decrease for the past year, but this was to be expected in a period of easy prices and good harvests. In 1896 the Lieutenant-Governor, enquiring into the relation between the growth of crime and the attitude of the courts, noted an increase in the tendency to acquit, and a surprising rise in the number of successful appeals, while punishments for offences against property were inclined to be less severe. Some of these tendencies, it is stated, have during the past year continued or become more marked, while others appear to have been checked. The percentage of convictions on trials, which had been steadily falling below 50, ten years since, last year reached the low figure of 42. This prompts Mr. Maude, the Sessions Judge of Delhi, to observe that either more guilty persons escape punishment than did ten years ago or a much larger proportion of innocent persons are subjected to the shame and anxiety of a criminal prosecution. From either point of view the result achieved in later times is unsatisfactory. The District Magistrate of Lahore attributes the change partly to the growing tendency of Magistrates "to scrutinise evidence always with one eye turned on the appellate court." From a table furnished in the review this tendency is especially noticeable in the courts of Tahsildars, while the courts of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners come next. The percentage of convictions has, on the other hand, remained constant in the courts of District Magistrates, while in Sessions Courts it was 60 in 1896, 46 in 1897, and 51 in 1898.

THE current issue of the *Gazette of India* contains an interesting review of the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department. In the five years ended last spring, the capital expended shows a rise of nearly one crore, the capital outlay for the year amounting to Rs. 22,78,971. In the quinquennial period there has been an extension of over 9,000 miles of line and over 26,000 miles of wire, while the number of offices opened has increased by 753. The total length of line is now 51,769 miles. The traffic receipts for the year show a decrease of over 20 lakhs of rupees as compared with 1897-98. The drop was mainly in regard to inland state messages, that class of traffic in the previous year having been altogether abnormal owing to the military operations on the North-West Frontier and the earthquake. Since 1882-83, when the present tariff was introduced, the inland traffic has grown in value from nearly 20 lakhs to over 50 lakhs of rupees. The working expenses last year amounted to 71·30 per cent. of the gross receipts. In regard to the retirement of Mr. C. H. Reynolds, who was Director-General of Telegraphs for nearly four years, the Government record their appreciation of his able administration of the Department, and a compliment is also paid to Mr. C. E. Pitman, who has succeeded Mr. Reynolds.

THE work of vaccination carried on in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is having beneficial effects. An examination of statistics shows that the ravages of small-pox have been less since 1884 than they were between 1876 and the former date, when vaccination was energetically pushed to the front. In many of the districts, however, there is great dislike to the operation, the people being very reluctant to undergo the operation. The Lieutenant-Governor calls special attention to the insufficiency of vaccination in the Allahabad District, which has also shown a falling-off in 1896-97, and the officials are requested to give the matter serious attention. The success which has been achieved encourages the hope that the spread of vaccination may eventually result in an immunity not much less than that enjoyed by European countries. The scheme for establishing a central depot in the hills for the preparation of bovine lymph in a form that would secure its retention of efficacy, and enable it to be transported to the plains, is still under consideration of Government, though practical difficulties have hitherto delayed its being carried out.

WE understand that the countermanding of reliefs merely means that regiments under orders at Home for India are likely to be required in connection with the South African trouble, and hence India will continue for the present to be garrisoned with the troops already out here.

THE Government of India have ruled that wound and family pensions for N. Co's., serving in Indian Contingent in Africa shall be regulated according to the rank held at the time the wound is received, irrespective of whether or no such rank holds good only in Africa.

ON Friday evening at a very largely attended meeting of the members of the Calcutta Light Horse, held at the Volunteer Head-quarters, Lieutenant Apostolides was elected to the vacant troop in the corps, and Troop Sergeant-Major Normen McLeod was elected to the vacant Second-Lieutenancy. Both appointments were exceedingly popular ones, and the elections were unanimous.

IN connection with the antedating of commissions in connection with the augmentation recently made in the higher grades of the Bengal Miscellaneous List, the Government of India have decided that commissions signed by Her Majesty the Queen must be returned to the India Office to be antedated, while fresh warrants will be issued in India to warrant officers whose promotions have been antedated.

THE Telegraph Administration Report, issued last Saturday, gives an interesting account of the operations of this well managed department, last year, one of the features recorded being considerable extension of Telegraph facilities to outlying districts where 94 new offices were opened in co-operation with the postal authorities. The Report refers to the able services of the late Director General who in his turn has placed on record his appreciation of the good work done by Messrs. H. A. Kirke and Whitby Smith, while Mr. Pitman further alludes to the marked success of Mr. E. A. Leach's endeavour to improve the working of lines in Sind and Baluchistan the names of Messrs. G. L. Towers and E. Thompson being also mentioned in the body of the report for specially valuable service. The report adds that the work and conduct of the staff of the Department was, with very few exceptions, excellent, officers and men of all ranks rendering loyal and efficient service.

IT has just transpired that the Chakrata Week at Mussoorie finished with a disturbance between two amateur jockeys after a gymkhana race. The following extract from the proceedings of the Happy Valley General Committee, at a meeting held at the Library on Tuesday, the 3rd, explains matters.—"The Gymkhana Sub-Committee reported to the General Committee that an altercation and personal encounter occurred at last Saturday's gymkhana between Mr. A. B. Crichton, of the Crown Brewery, and Mr. O. Mayer, Steward to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. "The case having been discussed, and the report of eye-witnesses heard, also an explanation from Mr. Crichton having been read, it was decided that it should be put on record that the General Committee considers Mr. Crichton to have been the aggressor, and his conduct most reprehensible and unseemly. "The Committee further resolve that Mr. Crichton be debarred from entering or riding ponies at Mussoorie gymkhanas. "The Committee also consider that, although Mr. Crichton was the aggressor in this affair, Mr. Mayer was not entirely free from blame. "A copy of this notification to be forwarded to Mr. Crichton and Mr. Mayer."

THE "Northern Whig" says a good story is going the round of ecclesiastical circles about a well-known bishop:—His lordship was at a garden party, and was being bored by the small talk of a lady who was famous for the extent of her family and her taste for conversing with bishops. "By the way, my dear bishop," she said "I don't think you've seen my last baby yet." "No, madam," replied the bishop, wishing to indicate that he does not care much about babies, "and I don't suppose I ever shall."

THE following advertisement appears in the "Estates Gazette" of Saturday:—Rennes, France.—To be sold.—A spacious town residence, with a large well-timbered garden, known as the Villa Godard, close to the railway station. Gardener's lodge, stabling, &c.—For particulars apply to the owner, Mme. Godard, 25 Rue de Chatillon, Rennes; or to Maitre Lucereau, notary, Place du Palais, Rennes. Mme. Godard is the kind hearted lady who has been hounded out of Rennes because she lent his house to Mme. Dreyfus for the period of her husband's trial.

THE annual 1,000 yards race in the sea for the Ulph Challenge Cup was decided at Great Yarmouth this week, and ended in a win for J. A. Jarvis, of Leicester, the amateur champion. Second to him was G. Sharp, of Leicester, the Mersey champion, and F. Arnold, of Norwich, was third, W. Rodwell, Zephyr fourth, and S. T. Pugh, Surbiton, the holder, sixth. Jarvis swam in splendid form, and early in the race established a long lead, eventually winning by over fifty yards in the fastest time on record for the race. Fourteen started, and of these only two failed to finish. The tide served the swimmers well and the draw for stations did not benefit anyone. Jarvis was on the outside, and he and Sharp had an easy task to secure first and second places, in fact it was practically a swim over for the two.

FRANK MITCHELL, whose first complete season with the Yorkshire County cricket team has been such a pronounced success, is likely to assist the Castleford Rugby Union Club this winter, and presumably therefore will be available for the county in their championship matches. Last season, owing to the cricket tour in South Africa, the old International took no part in football at all, but the year before he played for Kent, and had not a little to do with their success in winning the championship. He is looking in the "absolute pink" just now, and Yorkshire should find in him a valuable recruit, just at the time she badly needs all the Rugby Union talent which is available in the county.

THE "East Anglian Daily Times" tells the following pathetic story of Lord Clanwilliam:—Forty years ago, in the war with China, he was wounded in the arm. The surgeons of that day could suggest no other remedy than amputation; but Lord Clanwilliam preferred to face the risks of death to being deprived of his arm, and so the arm was not operated on. For the whole period of forty years he has been in daily pain, sometimes in torture, Lord Clanwilliam's arm has lately been submitted to the Rontgen rays, and it has at last been discovered what is the cause of all this pain. Embeded in the arm have been seen several jagged pieces of iron such as the Chinese use in their primordial ordnance, and so the whole secret of the misery is out. Just fancy, forty years of torture that might have been prevented by a little surgical skill.

ADVICE has been received at Liverpool from the Malarial investigation Expedition in West Africa that the members of the Liverpool Commission, with the assistance of the colonial medical staff and others, have now started the operation of hunting for the anopholes (malarial mosquito) grub in water. This is a tedious but most important task, and necessitates a very careful inspection of all the ground in Freetown. So far these grubs have only been found in a shallow puddle and two tubs of stagnant water, but it is hoped that the minute inspection that is now being conducted of the ground will have satisfactory results. Dr. van Neck, the official delegate of the Belgian Government, who started from Antwerp after the English members had sailed, has now joined the expedition. In view of the importance of completing the expedition's researches, instructions have been cabled to Major Ross to use his own discretion as regards the date of his return. It is hoped that this extension of time will enable the commission to complete its labours satisfactorily.

THE extraordinary trial of Leopold Hilsner, a Jew, twenty years of age, commenced at Kuttenberg Bohemia, on Sept. 12, and terminated on the 15th, sentence of death being passed. The victim was Agnes Hruza, aged nineteen, a girl of robust constitution, who was found dead in a wood near Polna on March 29, shortly after the Jewish Easter. This sufficed for the Anti-Semitic population of Polna to stir up the old but oft refuted tale that Jews want Christian blood for Easter, particularly as no motive for the crime could be established. There was no evidence of revenge or love or robbery. Hilsner is a shoemaker's apprentice, and used frequently to pass along the path in the wood. But he is a small fellow and very weak, and the witnesses agreed that he could not have lifted the girl from the spot where the blood was found to that where her body lay. Many, indeed, declared they saw him at the synagogue at that particular time. Twenty seven others gave evidence that they saw him in the company of two other Jews. It was proved during the trial, says the "Daily Chronicle," that Anti-Semitic agitators had been sent to Polna, and had got hold of Hilsner's younger brother, a boy aged fourteen, and after having made him drunk had used his wild stories in the case. The prisoner could not absolutely prove his innocence, but not one bit of evidence was brought against him. It seemed, however, as if the jury, witnesses, and even the judges were impressed with the ridiculous tale of Jewish Easter blood. The first question put to the jury was, Did Hilsner kill the girl? To this the answer was "No." The second was, "Is Hilsner guilty of complicity in the murder?" and this was unanimously responded to in the affirmative. The Court thereupon pronounced sentence of death.

THE Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship Konig Albert, sailing from Southampton on Oct. 8, will inaugurate the fortnightly German Imperial Mail Service to China and Japan. At present the service is monthly, and, like the English service, consists of a line to Hong Kong, where transhipment is made into a smaller steamer belonging to the same company which continues the service to Japan. The new service will do away with the transhipment, the mail steamer proceeding to the Japanese ports from Shanghai. The ports of call will be as now as far as Colombo—namely, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, Port Said, and Aden but from that point there will be several changes. Penang will be added to the ports of call, and here, by arrangement with the British India Company, one of the latter's steamers will connect with the mail steamers to take passengers and freight for Rangoon, and the journey to that city will be performed in about three days, so that the entire journey between London and Rangoon may be accomplished in twenty-five days. In place of the present Norddeutscher Lloyd service between Singapore and Delhi, connecting with the mail line, an improved service will be opened between Penang and Sumatra. The branch line between Singapore and New Guinea, *via* Batavia, will continue unaltered, and negotiations are in progress for a regular connection at Singapore with the steamers of the Dutch Batavia line, the "Koninklijke, Paketvaart Maatschappij," for Java, Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya. From Shanghai the mail steamer will proceed to Nagasaki, and thence through the famous inland sea to Hiogo and Yokohama. For Kiao-chau connection will be made at Shanghai with the steamers of Messrs. Diederichsen Jebsen and Co. The service—instead of, as at present, being performed entirely by the steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd—will be in part undertaken, by the Hamburg-America Company, and departures will be alternately from Bremen and Hamburg.

THE Sebastopol correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" writes as follows, under date Sept. 15:—The "Rossia," a lately established and occasionally inspired political organ, which is rapidly acquiring a similar prominence to that hitherto uniquely held by the "Novoe Vremya," writes with insensate virul

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PEACEFUL SPEECH BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire Lord, President of the Council, speaking at Sheffield this evening, said that matters in regard to the Transvaal had not assumed a more critical aspect during the past week, and he trusted that the interval of reflection would conduce to peace.

Although Government did not consider it right to relax their preparations, no irrevocable step would be taken until the Transvaal had a full opportunity of considering the demands of Great Britain, who deemed it necessary to secure the protection of her citizens and of British interests in South Africa.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS FOR THE CAPE.

Oct. 10.

The statement made in our telegram of the 6th instant that the New South Wales Lancers at Aldershot were not going to the Cape, was incorrect.

The detachment of Lancers marched through the City this morning on their way to the Docks where they embarked for the Cape.

Enormous crowds were collected all along the line of march from Waterloo Station and frantic enthusiasm was displayed by the people.

The Lord Mayor addressed the Lancers outside the Mansion House and wished them god speed, and the crowds sang the National Anthem and Rule Britannia.

MOBILISATION PROCEEDING.

The mobilisation of the Army Corps for South Africa is rapidly proceeding, and the recruiting sergeants are everywhere doing a brisk business.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE REFUGEES FROM THE RAND.

It is estimated that 45,000 people have left the Rand during the late excitement for Capetown and other places, which are taxed to their utmost to give shelter to the refugees for whom it is almost impossible to find accommodation.

The sufferings of the refugees are great owing to the inclement weather which prevails.

THE PEACE MISSION TO PRETORIA DENIED.

There is no truth in the statement that Messrs. Schreiner and Hofmeyer had gone to Pretoria on a mission of peace.

MORE TROOPS FOR LADYSMITH.

The Gordon Highlanders, 60th Rifles, Glosters and 19th Hussars have arrived in the transports Palitana, Nurani, Wardha, Sirsa and Warora and have left Durban for Ladysmith.

THE RESERVES IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

All reserve and time-expired men are to be detained in India, and all reliefs between India and Home or Colonies, except the eleventh Hussars and S. Battery, R. H. A., are cancelled.

APPOINTMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENTS.

Lieutenants Howard, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, and Reeves, 1st Buffs, both leave for South Africa immediately, the former to serve on Sir Redvers Buller's personal staff and the latter for duty on the Lines-of-Communication.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lake has left Simla to assume the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General for Mobilisation, War Office.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN TRANSPORT AT DURBAN.

The Transport Nairung, which sailed from Bombay on the 25th ultimo, with one squadron of 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, arrived at Port Natal yesterday. She has been ordered thence to the Cape.

THE SIMLA CIVIL SURGEONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 10

Major Ronaldson Clark, Professor of Surgery, Lahore, has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Simla, Major Hendley's tenure expiring.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral reliefs arrived at Dir on the 6th and Mirga on the 8th : all well.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Two of the unsurrendered Madda Khel ringleaders in the Maizar Affair have been interviewed by the Commissioner of the Derajat Division and subject to certain conditions, regarding a place of detention they and their companion will probably now give themselves up.

A lashkar of Baloirai Mahsuds have attacked a "kot" in Badar, occupied by Waziris, and the Political Officer is investigating the matter.

The fine of Rs. 2,000 imposed on the Mahsuds for an attack on a dak-runner in Shapur Targi, last month, has been realised.

THE KHYBER RIFLES.

363 men were recruited for the Khyber Rifles in August and September, and 116 only are now required to bring the corps to its full sanctioned strength.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

PUNJAB IS STILL AFFECTED.

The position as regards plague in Western India continues to grow ever more grave, the statistics for the last week revealing not only a large increase in mortality in the Bombay Presidency but a very serious extension of this virulent disease into the Nizam's Dominions.

The total plague mortality in India has risen from 5,727 deaths in the previous week to 6,727 this week. To this last total, the Bombay Presidency contributes 5,812 deaths, Hyderabad State 592, Mysore State 200, Central Provinces 51, Calcutta 47, and Madras Presidency 15. An outbreak, details of which have not yet been received, is also reported from Saran District, Bengal ; while the Punjab, where it was hoped the disease had been eradicated, returns 6 seizures in Hoshiarpur.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Levett, Scots Guards, has been appointed A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 10.

There were 30 cases and 36 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 43 : In the Cantonment one death ; in the Suburban area 3 cases, 3 deaths ; and in the District 128 cases, and 100 deaths.

LORD SANDHURST AT BELGAUM.

POONA, Oct. 10.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by his Staff, arrived at Belgaum yesterday afternoon. Long before the arrival of the train a large number of European and native gentlemen assembled, amongst whom were the General Officer Commanding the Belgaum District, together with all the military and officials, Messrs. Cappel, Commissioner and Carmichael, Collector. A guard of honour of the East Yorkshire Regiment paraded on the platform. The station was decorated with flags. The train arrived punctual to time ; the guard of honour presented arms and the battery near the railway fired a salute. The Governor was received by Mr. Cappel, I.C.S., who introduced all the civilians present, the military officers being presented by the General Officer Commanding the District. A large number of natives were assembled outside the railway station. His Excellency drove with Mr. Cappel to his bungalow, which was decorated with ever-greens, while two arches were erected with suitable mottoes. In the evening a durbar was held, which was attended by all the leading gentlemen. Afterwards the Governor visited the Masonic Lodge Victoria. His Excellency's visit to Belgaum is in connection with the recent outcry against inoculation. Several native gentlemen being dissatisfied with the way in which it is carried out, telegraphed to the Viceroy as well as to Lord Sandhurst, asking that inoculation should not be forced upon them against their will. On the way to Belgaum, His Excellency met the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Miraj at Miraj Station. Colonel Wray, the Political Agent of Kolhapur, had gone on to Belgaum to have an interview with His Excellency. The wholesale inoculation which was carried out at Belgaum has freed the place of plague, there being no cases at present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, at noon, arrived at Marseilles, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-8
Bar Silver	26 13-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

ROYAL SCOTS "A" vs. ROYAL IRISH.

These teams met last evening on the Cooperage in the Harris Tournament. The game was a hard one and ended in a somewhat lucky win for the Royal Scots by a goal to nothing. The goal was scored early in the first half by Jenkinson. In the second half the Irish should have scored on several occasions, but the Scots goal keeper saved some capital shots, and for the rest both teams missed opportunities by erratic shooting. The Irish were without the services of two good men who assisted them to win the Rovers' tournament. The Scots had luck in their favour on this occasion, and their defeat of the Irish somewhat compensated for their reverse in the previous competition. Score: Royal Scots 'A' One goal ; Royal Irish nil.

NAGPUR NOTES.

ANTICIPATED RIOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 8.

Our prospects of rain have all vanished. Things have grown from bad to worse ; the famine of water and food and fodder is worse than in 1896. The Government are doing their level best by opening relief works and keeping down the exhorbitant prices demanded for food, grain, yet the pinch of poverty is being keenly felt by the poor people.

The house of Mr. Carey, the popular Commissioner, was beseiged on Thursday last by a large crowd of natives, who gathered there to represent to him the growing difficulties which were being experienced by a larger section of the poorer classes, especially the Khoshys, due to famine rates which are now prevailing. We understand that Mr. Carey in concert with Mr. Mayes, the Deputy Commissioner, has promised to do all he can towards easing the situation.

Anticipating a riot to-day in the Itwari Bazaar, (Sunday Bazaar) the Bombay Infantry stationed at Kamptee was ordered into Nagpur and pickets were posted in several directions of Itwari, and the protectors of the civil population, the Volunteers of the N. V. and B. N. Railway Rifles were warned to be in readiness. Up to 5 p.m. nothing seems to have been brewing. Evidently the would-be rioters thought it prudent to postpone their action to a future date when calm and tranquility give them a better chance of committing the loot as in 1896, but information from better sources entertain that the Sunday following, the "Dussera," is bound to burst the shell, and there is no doubt that the local administration will not hurriedly remove the guards now parading the streets of the Itwari. Individual sympathies are with the rioters, for the Marwadis are really selling the grain at quintiple profit.

The sanitary report of the Nagpur city is very distressing. Once upon a time Nagpur was thought as a promised land of Israel from the immunity of the plague, but alas ! the plague figures now are as bad if not worse than any other locality, for the recrudescence of the past has alarming details. On the 29th September there were 7 attacks and 9 deaths ; 30th, 8 attacks and 2 deaths ; 1st October, 5 attacks and 11 deaths ; 2nd, 8 attacks and 6 deaths ; 3rd, 12 attacks and 3 deaths ; 4th, 10 attacks and 12 deaths ; 5th, 10 attacks and 8 deaths, and on the 6th, 5 attacks and 7 deaths. Circle 23rd is just now in a bad way, the mortality being heavy here. The total attacks and deaths in the several circles where the disease has broken out are 221 and 176 respectively since the 13th August last. There was one case at Paldy on the 4th instant, the victim being the wife of Balkrishna Ramram Ramaparikhe, the pleader, who took up his residence at Paldy on the outbreak of plague in the city. Balkrishna and 12 inmates of the house were removed to the segregation camp at Bugarganj on the 5th instant.

240 persons have been inoculated by Drs. Ray and Kaney up to date, but the inoculations carried on at the Empress Mills by the philanthropic manager are quite surpassing the expectations even of Bombayites and Poonaites. Dr. Bamonjee Mulkna, the special plague medical officer at the railway station, has undertaken the onerous duties of inoculating the superior establishment of the Empress Mills and their operatives, and outsiders are also welcome to avail themselves at the manager's laboratory which is lent by the beneficient manager. I believe the inoculations done at this Mill are over a thousand subjects up to date. The Swadeshi Mill on the opposite side might imitate Mr. Bezonji's example and protect first their operatives and then give a chance to the desiring public.

Golden opinions are being expressed in favour of inoculation, and it is a great pity that the public have not been able to gauge the statistics between the inoculated and the non-inoculated. If the figuers published by your Poona correspondent regarding the patients in the Sassoon Hospital are reliable, the public not only should avail themselves of the prophylactic but help Government to further this laudable enterprise.

Our popular Commissioner, Mr. Nedham, is expected to resume duties and take over charge from Mr. Carey, Commissioner, Nagpur. The latter after relinquishing the charge will probably go on furlough.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The Gymkhana Sports were resumed yesterday on the Maidan. The interest in the meeting was maintained, and there was a very large gathering of spectators. The arrangements were excellent, but if a suggestion may be made to the Committee it is that some provision for indicating the number of starters or non-starters would be a considerable convenience to the onlookers. The Committee have gradually arrived at a satisfactory method of telegraphing the results of the events, and another slight step in advance should enable them to put up the numbers of the field. Yesterday's events were run through very smoothly, and they were all with one exception very keenly contested. In the new events for the day there were fair fields of competitors, though in the wide jump, and the mile Bicycle Race for members but two men turned out. The first item on the day's programme was the 220 yards Handicap, and this fell to W. H. Scott, who had a start of thirteen yards, but the scratch man E O'Brien made a fine bid for victory. The final of the open sprint was one of the best contested races of the day. Cody seemed to have the event in hand, but Private Duddy came up with a strong burst and won narrowly in the capital time of 10 2-5 secs. Norman Pritchard however, easily eclipsed this time in the 100 yards race for the Challenge Cup held by Mr. Fischer. Pritchard has a splendid action, and he simply shot away from O' Brien and Fischer, winning with the greatest of ease in the even time of ten seconds. In the quarter mile Duddy added to his success in the open sprint, but the open half mile flat and the steeplechase confined to soldiers and sailors were easily won by Private Checkley, who runs exceedingly well. In the latter event Private W.A. Bossons pulled off the second prize, as he did also in the quarter mile flat. The military and naval steeplechase was a much better race than that of the Rugby Footballers. In the latter event Fischer had a comparatively easy win. The bicycle races were fairly interesting, though the five miles handicap was shorn of much of its attraction by the absence of A. A. Bachmann and V. Bromley, two scratch men, both of whom were unfit to ride. This event proved to be a sweet thing for one of the limit men Claridge, who had 300 yards start, though Doberty on the scratch mark made a capital effort and gained third place. The final of the mile open was fairly easily won by Eyres though if Sergt. Smith had not met with an unfortunate spill, it is possible that he would have ridden home the winner. The mile for members of the Gymkhana was really no race, only two competitors turning out, and of these Fischer eased off before the finish. During the afternoon the Pipers of the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry played selections.

The following are the details of the sports :—

220 yards Flat Race. Handicap. (Members of Bombay Gymkhana only).

W H Scott, 13 yards	1
E O Brien, Scr.	2
J Hemphrey, jr., 10 yards	3

Scott lead from the start, but O'Brien came up well and made a close race of it. Won by a yard ; same distance between second and third. Time—24 secs.

100 yards Flat Race. (School boys under 14 years. Final.

V Veevers, Cathedral High School	1
Mahomed Shafft, Anjuman-I-Islam High School	2
Nazar Mahomed, Anjuman-I-Islam High School	3

Good race. Won by yard and-a-half ; same distance between second and third. Time—12 1-5 secs. Six ran.

100 yards Flat Race. (Open to all-comers.) Final.

Pte Duddy, Cheshires	1
A P Curtis Cody	2
J B Gaikawad	3

Six ran. Very fine race : Cody made the race from the start and seemed a winner, but Duddy came up grandly and won by half a yard. The same distance devided second and third. Time—10 2-5 secs.

100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup), open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Norman Pritchard	1
E O'Brien	2
O F Fischer	3

Six ran. Pritchard got a good start, and had won the race with half the distance covered. He romped home an easy winnar by five yards. O'Brien beat Fischer for second place by two yards. Time—10 secs.

One mile Bicycle Handicap. (Open to all Amateurs, Final.

C Eyres	1
Sergt H J Smith	2
Bandsman C B Robinson	3
Krishnarrao Narayan	0
F H Claridge	0

Five ran. Khrishnarao Narayan, the limit man dropped out with half the distance covered. Eyres who was on the back mark then began to overhaul his field. The next time round he took the lead and won easily. Claridge made an effort for third place, but was beaten by Robinson. Won by 10 lengths, five lengths between second and third. Time—27 secs.

Quarter mile Flat Race (Open to all-comers).

Pte Duddy	1
W A Bossons	2
Gunner A. C. Weatherall	3
Sergt G Wool	0
T Seller	0
Pte J. Hall	0

Six ran. Blossons led until on the stretch for home when Duddy came to the front and won by half a yard. Same distance between second and third. Time 54 secs.

THE TUG OF WAR, BRITISH.

The R. A. team beat the H. M. S. Marathon team easily. The Royal Scots beat H. M. S. Magdala after a hard contest. In the final the Artillery easily beat the Scots and won.

THE TUG OF WAR, NATIVE,

The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers beat the 8th Bombay Infantry, and as the 6th Infantry H. C. and the H. M. S. Magdala, A. team, scratched, the event fell to the Grenadiers.

Five miles Bicycle, Handicap. (Open).

F H Claridge, 300 yards	1
Bandsman C B Robinson, 300 yards	2
H Doberty, Scr.	3

Nine ran. With a little over a mile covered Smith spilled but pluckily remounted. A little later Sealy dropped out. Robinson had taken the lead with Claridge on his heels and Eyres third. The others were far behind, the order of the first three men was maintained for about three miles. Doberty then put on a spirt and in the next mile gained considerably ; Robinson still made the pace for the front division and then Eyres took the lead but Robinson shook him off with Claridge second with three laps to go Doberty crept up, but Claridge went away an easy winner and the race became one for the third place. Doberty after a fine effort displacing Eyres won by ten lengths ; 20 lengths between second and third. Time 14 min. 8 secs.

Half mile Flat Race (Open).

Pte C Cheakley	1
Pte Jones	2
Gunner J O Dwyer	3

Six ran. Jones made the race for the first time round ; but when approaching the last scratch for home Checkley forged to the front and won easily by five yards ; one yards between second and third. Time 2 mins. 15 2-5 secs.

120 yards.—Veteran's Handicap (Members of the Gymkhana only).

Dr J O Crimmin	1
H S Symous	2
Capt Loch	3

Won easily by 5 yards ; a yard between second and third. This race created much amusement.

Wide Jump (open to Members and Hon. Member of the Gymkhana).

E O'Brien, 21 feet	1
E V Courage	2

Two competitors.

Half mile Steeplechase (Rugby Football playing Members).

P F Fischer	1
W H Cole	2
G G Demetriade	3

Seven ran. Moore led the first time round but the water jump proved a grevious obstacle to the field. The next time round Fischer took the lead and won easily by five yards. Ten yards between second and third.

Half mile Steeplechase (open to British Soldiers and Sailors.)

Pte C Checkly	1
Pte W A Bonors	2
Gr J O Dwyer	3

Good race. Bonors led the way at a brisk pace until approaching the final lead for home when Checkley came up finely and clearing the final water jump first won well by three yard ; five yards between second and third.

Mile Bicycle Hardicap (Members and Hon. Members of Gymkhana only.)

J Douglas Johnson	1
P F Fischer	2

Two competitors. Fischer dropped back on the lead lap and the race was practically a walk over. Time—2 mins. 54 secs.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

After nearly a fortnight of racing you may imagine we feel rather flat now that the meeting has come to an end. On the first day, September 18th, there was a big lunch at the club ; every one was there, and the ladies all turned out as smart and nice as possible. I ought to try and remember some of the frocks, for I made mental note of them whilst I was there. I remember one tall graceful lady wore a very chic costume of black muslin, or some thin material of that sort, covered with white spots, and trimmed with frills and lace, and it was very long indeed, and swept up the dust, and brushed down the steps of the Grand Stand beautifully ; it was the smartest dress there. Another tall lady was elegant in black and mauve, a very complicated costume, quite the latest cut ; I could not attempt to describe it. A cool, pleasant-looking, dress was of white silk, with transparent lace sleeves, and yoke. A lady in black and white worn over green looked very nice, white muslins of every description were well represented, from the derzie built, to the embroidered robes which, I am told, come from Regent Street. I am rather tired of them.

The races began punctually at 3-15. The sun was scorching, but we braved it, and were rewarded by seeing some good racing. The increase in the amount of the stakes seems to be bringing out a better class of horses in most races than those of previous seasons, and many of them hailed from such distant places as Jodhpore, Bangalore, Calcutta, and Patiala. The band of the Shropshire Light Infantry played during the afternoon, and the officers of that hospitable regiment had a tent on the lawn. The attendance in the stand and enclosure seemed to be less than in former years, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that Poona is really very empty this season. His Excellency the Governor and all his staff were present, as well as Sir Robert and Lady Low, and all the fashionable Poona world.

Cup day has always been a big event of the Poona season. There was another lunch at the Club, to which the Governor came in state and nearly every one in the station seemed to be present and the best frocks had evidently been reserved for the occasion. The Governor's staff gave a big lunch party ; a large sprinkling of the Anglo-Indian "Honourables" seemed to have been bidden ; infact nearly all the burra sahebs and burra mems were seated at that long table, as well as some stately personages who adore an A.-D.-C. but decline to know any of the distinguished officers of the Bombay Infantry Regiments. There were a number of smaller parties, and the club looked quite crowded. Immediately after lunch the Governor drove in state to the race course, and was received there by the Stewards and the Secretary of the W. I. T. C., the band meanwhile playing the National Anthem. A cinemetograph photograph was taken of this pleasing subject by one of our well-known and rising photographers and artistes. The other days' races were more or less a repetition of those described, only there were fewer people. The ladies of Poona appear to be inveterate gamblers, they swarm round the Bookies, and take up so much room with their long trailing skirts ; its really very hard to get a bet on anywhere nowadays ; what do you think about young ladies betting ? I don't approve of it.

The prize-giving at the Diocesan Schools is always an interesting annual ceremony here, and, although the day fixed was a race day, a large number of people were present at the Connaught Institute to see the distribution of prizes. His Excellency arrived at 5 o'clock and was received by Mr. Horne, the padre, who made a speech telling us all about the school, and what the pupils past and present had done, and so on. The school appears to have passed very well in these bad times, and has been kept open in spite of the plague. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent made a short speech and the Governor replied in a still shorter one, and spoke with regret that it would be the last time he would have the pleasure of being present at the annual prize giving. After this the prizes were given to the successful scholars, and a very good programme of songs and drill and theatricals was gone through by the children.

The Poona Horse Show was held at Wanowrie at the end of last month. It lasted two days, and was not exciting. Everyone who did'nt get a prize grumbled dreadfully, and said that theirs was the only decent horse in the show, and that the judges did'nt know a horse from a cow, and that they would never exhibit in Poona again, etc., etc. And I was told that it really is no good to exhibit unless you had a friend at head-quarters, which is something to know and speaks volumes for the moral sense of the disappointed.

On the 23rd the members of the Civil Service gave a grand dinner to His Excellency Lord Sandhurst at the Council Hall. All the heads of departments received invitations. Not being one of them I am unable to say much about the entertainment, but I heard that the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent made a very "touching" speech, and that His Excellency replied ; also the band played well, and the dinner was excellent.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 9.

In view of the present scarcity prevailing in the district, large orders have been sent to the agents in the different parts of the presidency by the city merchants for the purchase of grains of all sorts. The railway goods yard is at present full of wagons containing grain. The railway authorities in Ahmedabad have, therefore, closed their booking-office, as there is no room for more wagons in the yard, until the delivery of the goods is taken by their respective owners. It is estimated that the quantity now in the city amounts to more than thirty lakhs of maunds, which will last for more than two years to come.

Information reached the authorities here last week, that Bhils to the number of about one hundred were about to raid the town of Modassa. The Police Superintendent and the Collector at once hurried to the place to effect the capture of the Bhils, before any ravages might be committed, but on the arrival of the force the Bhils made their escape.

The following Sessions cases were disposed of by Mr. D'Souza, the Sessions Judge, with the aid of assessors, last week :—(1.) Agu Sagalji and six other Kolis were placed on their trial by the First Class Magistrate of Duskaroi, No. 1 was tried on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rioting and grievous hurt, and the rest for the abetment of the same offences. The facts of the case showed that some shepherds, together with the complainant, Hari, went with their cattle for the purpose of grazing them into the field of the accused. On the accused No. 1 remonstrating with the shepherds, a fight took place, in which one of the shepherds was killed by an arrow shot by No. 1. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 were held guilty by the court and were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest were discharged. Mr. Dabhi, barrister, defended the accused. (2.) Chaka Jaga and four others of the village of Wauch, were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under section 301 of the Indian Penal Code. Bai Jivi, who had been the victim of the outrage committed by the accused in this case, had wounds upon her nose and throat, which caused her death. Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each and the rest were discharged. (3.) Shanker Behari and two others were charged with kidnapping a girl named Hari under section 363, 364 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code, in order to compel her marriage with one of the accused against her will. Evidence was given by the prosecution to show that Bai Hari was a minor under the Indian Penal Code, while it was shown by the defence that she was above the age of sixteen. Mr. Jamsedjee Dinshaw Khambata, the Assistant Civil Surgeon, deposed on behalf of the prosecution and Dr. Soloman Ibramji, M.B. and C.M., for the accused, to prove the age of the girl Hari. The court decided that Bai Hari was over sixteen years of age and therefore discharged all the accused. Messrs. Varajlal Sakerlal and Dayabhai Ijatram Vakil appeared for the accused.

At Ferozepore, the present scarcity is driving several rural people to commit violent crime. A gang of men attacked a field of corn at night near the town and the cultivator who opposed them was so severely wounded that he died a few days afterwards. Again on Friday night another gang attacked a house outside the Delhi gate within call of the police "chouki" and when one of the occupants gave an alarm one of the gang struck him such a blow that the poor fellow is not expected to live.

THE FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The following memorandum has been issued by the Government :—

Since the date of the last memorandum the rainfall on the whole has been good throughout the Karnatak and over considerable areas of the Deccan. Except in the tracts specified in paragraph 3 below the fall, it is hoped, is sufficient to ensure a passable rabi crop, while remnants of the kharif crop have been saved in localities where this was least expected. The rainfall of September has also been moderate to good in the districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Kanara, where a fair outturn of kharif crops may be expected. In the remaining Konkan district of Thana the crops will, it is to be feared, be bad in many, and fail altogether in some places. More rain within the next fortnight would render the situation in these tracts free from anxiety. The districts of Gujrat have had no such good fortune. The rain which fell there mostly in scattered showers during the first half of last month pratically ceased during the latter half, and the total fall has been of no appreciable benefit anywhere. The prices of staple food-grains continue to show an upward tendency throughout the Presidency and even in tracts recently favoured by rainfall they have risen (owing to heavy exportation to the distressed areas) to a pitch sufficient to cause general difficulty among the poorer classes, especially in Sholapur, where it has been necessary to allow gratuitous relief to numerous mendicants in order to prevent starvation. In the Akola Taluka of Ahmednagar also the condition of the hill tribes is giving anxiety, and the Commissioner has gone on a visit of inspection to the locality.

The district reports on the situation for the week ending 30th ultimo are summarised below :—

AHMEDABAD.

There was no rain during the week. Rain is immediately wanted. No sowing operations are in progress except where well irrigation is possible. The condition of crops is very bad everywhere. The crops sown after the late rains in parts of Dhandhuka are beginning to wither. The supply of grain is plentiful. The condition of cattle is deplorable ; that of the town population is fair. Among agriculturists and labourers, distress is general and increasing. The average price of wheat is 16 6-8 lbs., of jowari 17 lbs., and of bajri 15 7-8 lbs. per rupee.

KAIRA.

There was no rain during the week. The supply of grain is plentiful. The average price of bajri is 14 1-2 lbs., of jowari 16 1-4 lbs., of rice 14 3-4 lbs., and of wheat 14 1-4 lbs. per rupee.

PANCH MAHALS.

There was no rain during the week. Rain is urgently required for rabi sowings. The kharif crops that remain are being irrigated wherever possible. Fodder is getting very scarce. Cattle, however, are still in fair condition. The condition of the agricultural and labouring classes is getting worse. The prices of food-grains are rising. The average price of maize is 17 lbs. and of bajri 15 1-2 lbs. per rupee.

BROACH.

There was no rain during the week except 4 cents at Jambusar. Rain is urgently required for rabi sowings. The standing cotton crop in Jambusar is estimated to be from 10 annas to nil, and the jowari crop from 5 annas to nil. The supply of grain is sufficient. Fodder is being largely grown by well-irrigation, and many wells are being dug. The condition of cattle is generally poor ; that of artizans is not yet affected. Relief and test works are freely attended. The average price of jowari is 17 1-12 lbs. and of bajri 10 1-3 lbs. per rupee.

SURAT.

The rainfall during the week was 5 cents at Pardi. There was no rain in the rest of the district. Rain is urgently needed within a fortnight to save standing crops and within a month for rabi cultivation. The jowari crop is beginning to wither for want of rain throughout the district. The cotton crop is in fair condition almost everywhere. There is no hope of improvement in the fodder crops : grass cutting has been commenced. The prices of grass are everywhere high, and about 400 cattle have been taken to the Danz country beyond Songadh Vyara from the coast villages of the Olpad Taluka. The condition both of man and cattle is fair ; but the labouring classes have little field work and maintain themselves by selling fuel. The prices of food grains have risen considerably during the week.

THANA.

The average rainfall during the week was 10 cents. Little weeding is possible. Reaping of earliest rice and nachni is in progress. The estimates of the kharif crops are for garwa rice from 6 to 10 annas, for halwa rice from nil to 6 annas, and for grass and kodra 12 annas each. Fodder is ample. The condition of cattle is normal. The condition of cultivators and labourers is slightly improving except in the north at Umbargaon ; that of the town population is normal. The prices of food grains have risen in four talukas and are steady elsewhere.

SHOLAPUR.

The rainfall during the week was 8 cents at Madha ; there was no rain elsewhere. More rain is wanted in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Karmala both for rabi sowings and for grass. Sowing of rabi crops has been completed in some places. The price of jowari has risen generally throughout the district, the rise being due to continued extensive exports of grain to Gujarat and Kathiawar. The demand for labour has slightly revived and will continue for about a fortnight longer ; but high prices are causing much distress among the poorer classes. Crowds of beggars have flocked into Sholapur City, and as private charity contracted by high prices cannot support them, some of them, chiefly lepers and the blind and infirm, have been admitted to gratuitous relief to prevent actual starvation. The price of jowari in Sholapur is 22 3-8 lbs., in Barsi 20 1-8 lbs., in Madha 22 3-4 lbs., in Karmala 22 3-4 lbs., in Pandharpur 24½ lbs., in Sangola 26 1-4 lbs., and in Malsiras 25 1-5 lbs. per rupee.

AHMEDNAGAR.

The rainfall during the week was 63 cents at Rahuri : there was none elsewhere. More rain is soon wanted throughout the district for sowing of wheat and gram, for standing kharif crops in parts of Parner, Nevasa and Sangamner, for rice and nagli in Akola and for bajri in the Nazar Taluka. In some villages of Sangamner bajri is in ear, but is barren in Rahuri, where it is reaped early. The condition of crops is generally bad in Sangamner, where rain is wanted within a week to improve it. Jowari sowing is progressing and has been almost completed in Shevgaon. In Kopargaon in 32 villages only out of 125 sufficient rain for sowing of jowari has fallen : 8,000 acres have been sown with jowari in Akola. Sowing operations have been retarded in Sangamner except in only a few villages where there was scanty rain last week. Rain is wanted within two weeks to maintain hopeful condition of the rabi crop. To ensure a good grass supply also more copious rain is still wanted. The condition of cattle is fair except in Sangamner, where it is bad ; 623 cattle from Kopargaon have been taken to Shevgaon, Rahuri and other places for grazing ; 16 of them died in Nevasa. The condition of cultivators is generally hopeful except in Akola and in Sangamner, where it is indifferent. Many Colis and Thakurs in 22 villages of the Akola Dangs are reported as being in a distressed condition ; but they will not go on test works for a fortnight more for the sake of their cattle and owing to hope of rain. The condition of the agricultural labourers generally deteriorating. The prices of grain are rising everywhere owing to exportation, which is also said to be causing deficiency of stocks in some places.

POONA.

The rainfall during the week measured 3 cents at Indapur, 15 cents at Baramati, 10 cents at Daond and 12 cents at Haveli ; elsewhere there was no rain. Rain is badly wanted for rabi sowings in the western talukas. Rabi sowings have continued in all the eastern talukas, but in portions of Sirur and in 10 villages of the Dhond Petha progress cannot be made with them until more rain falls. In the western talukas the state of affairs is very critical. The rice and varkas crops have survived the drought, but must have rain within the next 10 days in order that the ears may fill ; otherwise they will give no yield. If there is sufficient rain, the outturn of these crops is expected to be from 10 to 12 annas in Junnar, from 6 to 10 annas in Khed and from 4 to 6 annas in Maval. The bajri crop, which has been nearly reaped in the western talukas, is estimated at from 4 to 10 annas. In Khed, potatoes have been pulled out : they are generally small, the average annas outturn being 5 annas. The best areas are those inhabited by the hill tribes, whose condition is so far satisfactory. Fodder is procurable everywhere. The condition of cattle is reported to be satisfactory except in a few villages in the east of Purandhar. No marked change is noticeable in the condition of the people of all classes, but should no rain fall within the next fortnight, distress may be expected in quite two-thirds of the district. Prices are ruling high ; in Indapur the rise is attributable to the continuous export of jowari from that taluka, and elsewhere to the general apprehensions as to the future. High prices are telling severely on the low-paid village servants. The average price of jowari is 23 1-2 lbs. and of bajri 21 3-10 lbs. per rupee.

KHANDESH.

There was no rain during the week. Rain is wanted generally for all purposes. All agricultural operations have been stopped. Kharif crop is practically a total failure except in parts of Raver, Pachora, Navapur, Yaval, Bhadgaon, Chalisgaon and Janner. The remaining Kharif crop averages 4 annas in some places. The condition of cattle and of labourers and cultivators is becoming worse ; that of the town population except weavers is fair. There was no emigration or immigration worth mentioning. Prices are fluctuating. The price of jowari varies from 15 to 21 lbs. and of bajri from 15 to 23 lbs. per rupee.

NASIK.

There was no rain during the week. The kharif crops are for the most part withering. Sowings of rabi crops have been mostly retarded. Drinking water is scarce in the east of the district. The condition of cattle on the hills is fair, but they are suffering in the plains. The condition of cultivators is middling, of labourers bad, and of artizans fair. Prices are fluctuating.

SATARA.

The rainfall during the week measured 1 cent at Valva, 10 cents at Shirala, 12 cents at Karad, 11 cents at Patan, 13 cents at Khatav, 8 cents at Tasgaon, 36 cents at Javli, 19 cents at Khanapur, 3 cents at Koregaon, 30 cents at Satara and 3 inches 84 cents at Malcolmpeth ; elsewhere there was no rain. The sky is clouded in some places. More rain is required locally, especially in Khandala. The standing kharif crops are in fair condition. Rabi crops are beginning to germinate and require more rain within a fortnight. Sowings of rabi crops are in progress everywhere. The fodder supply has improved, but is scanty in Khanapur, Khatav and Khandala. The condition of cattle is fair, and shows improvement owing to improved water and grass supply. The condition of the people is generally satisfactory ; only the lower classes in Khanaur are badly off. The condition of the hill people is satisfactory. Karbi is being imported from outside the district. Prices are stationary in seven talukas, have fallen in one taluka and one petha, and have risen in three talukas and two pethas.

BIJAPUR.

The rainfall during the week was maximum 63 cents at Bijapur and minimum 5 cents at Bilgi ; there was no rain at Indi, Sindgi, Badami and Hungund. Rabi sowing is in progress. The remaining kharif crops are thriving : they are estimated at one anna in Bijapur and Badami and at 4 annas in Bilgi. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are generally rising throughout the district owing to large exports to the affected districts. The poor cultivators, agricultural labourers and other destitute classes feel the pinch of high prices. The average price of jowari is 24 lbs., of bajri 23 lbs., of wheat 22 1-2 lbs., of rice 19 1-2 and of karbi 125 lbs. per rupee.

BELGAUM.

There was rain throughout the district : the fall measured 1 inch 63 cents at Belgaum, 10 cents at Chikodi, 10 cents at Athni, 54 cents at Gokak, 1 inch 32 cents at Parasgad, 2 inches 87 cents at Sampgaon, 49 cents at Khanapur, 77 cents at Murgod, 64 cents at Hukeri, and 1 inch 21 cents at Chandgad. More rain is necessary within a fortnight to enable sowings of wheat and gram to be taken in hand. The standing kharif crops are in good condition. Minor rabi sowings have been nearly completed. The condition of cattle is good except in Chikodi

tracts mentioned above in the Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts. As the situation in Khandesh is considered to be grave, authority has been given to start as regular relief works two large works, viz., the Jalgaon water-supply project and the Mhaswad-Neri road.

Owing to failure of rain during two successive seasons the Desert talukas of the Thar and Parkar District of Sind have been affected with scarcity. Large numbers of the population of these talukas have emigrated into the interior of Sind, where canal clearance and other useful works connected with agriculture and irrigation are being provided for them. About 70,000 people from Cutch, Marwar and other places have also emigrated into Sind. Such of these immigrants as cannot be received back and given relief in their own country will be furnished with employment on the works referred to. A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, for the provision of small works or of gratuitous relief for such of the distressed inhabitants of the Desert as are unable to leave the country.

An allotment of Rs. 1,000 has been made to each of the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Broach and Khaira for the grant of doles to those of the inferior village servants whom it is necessary to retain in their villages for the due performance of their duties. A sum of Rs. 500 has been allotted to each of the Collectors of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara for gratuitous relief of isolated cases of distress.

The Commissioner, N. D., has been authorised to appoint, for purposes of village inspection additional Circle Inspectors or Bhag Karkuns wherever they may be required, and some appointments have already been made in the Kaira District.

Owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon the level of water in wells in most places in the Central Division is very low, and in parts of the Ahmednagar, Satara and Nasik Districts wells are reported to have run nearly dry. A grant of Rs. 10,000 has therefore been sanctioned for the temporary improvement of the water-supply in the tracts referred to.

The following additional allotments have been made for takavi advances to cultivators for land improvement and other agricultural purposes:—Gujarat Districts and Thana, Rs. 4,95,900; Deccan Districts, 70,000; Sind, 50,000. The grant of a loan of Rs. 10,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act to the Thakor Saheb of Sanand and Koth in the Ahmedabad District has been sanctioned. The amount is to be utilised for the purpose of relieving the distressed people and cattle in the Thakor's estate.

Certain grazing areas, measuring about 50,000 acreas, have been selected in the forests of the Thana District, and arrangements are being made for the transport of cattle from the affected districts of Gujarat to those areas. The Raja of Darampor, Messrs. Hormusji and Ardeshir Dorabji Dawerwala and Messrs. Appaji and Waman Ganesh Dandekar have offered to take and maintain on their grass lands certain numbers of cattle from Gujarat. These generous offers have been accepted with the thanks of Government. Authority has been given to the Commissioners to apply wherever necessary in theaffected districts, the provisions of Chapter XII of the Famine Code regarding the utilisation of forests for the supply of food for human beings.

Statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending 30th September, 1899, in the several districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Districts	Number and class of relief works.	Daily average number of persons employed on relief works. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ahmedabad	3 Relief works under Public Works Agency	3,786	3,137	1,731	8,654
	2 Relief work under Civil Agency	179	41	34	254
Panch Mahals	2 Relief works under Public Works Agency	2,180	1,303	855	4,338
	4 Test works under Local Boards	191	162	103	456
Broach	3 Relief works under Public Works Agency	865	886	286	2,001
	21 Test works under Local Boards	1,654	1,288	336	3,278
Kaira	8 Test works under Local and Municipal Boards	4,677	2,748	812	8,237
Khandesh	7 Test works under Public Works Agency	1,966	3,313	1,585	6,864
Ahmednagar	2 Test works under Public Works Agency	268	237	68	573
Nasik	2 Test works under Public Works Agency	36	41	9	86

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, OCT. 8.

THE plague returns and the total mortality for the week continue to show an unmistakable rise. New centers of infection in the city have been created in the localities that were free hitherto. The attacks on an average are from 10 to 15 and deaths 4 to 13 per day. The week ended 6th inst. reports 84 attacks, 56 deaths and a total mortality of 103. The deaths this day last year were 66 only.

We have of late experienced very hot days. The rain is still holding off. The sky remains clear and cloudless, and the mornings are cool as if winter had set in already. Intense distress prevails in the district; fodder is scarce and cattle are dying in numbers. The farm opened at Mandvi could hold no more cattle now, numbers of which are daily seen returning in the city. A circular issued by Mr. Weir, the Collector, has been sent round to the Mamlatdars in the District, which states that arrangements are made to supply fodder for cattle to agriculturists on application at Rs. 3 for one thousand. Mamlatdars will recommend persons who are in need of this relief, and the Collector will issue passes to such of them as are recommended by that officer. At present grass will be supplied from the jungles of Mandvi, Dang, and Dharampore. The stock, however, is believed to be insufficient for the purpose of relief on anything like a large scale.

Food stuffs are sold at almost famine prices in the city. The poor of the town feel the pinch of starvation and even middle class people can barely make ends meet in these hard times. Mr. Weir, the Collector, in consultation with Mr. Narandas Rajaram, and other liberal-minded Jains, has arranged to supply corn at cheap rates to the people. A public meeting of the citizens was convened in the local Municipal Hall on Tuesday, at which Mr. Weir presided. Rs. 27,000 were subscribed on the spot. This amount, together with other subscriptions, which would total at Rs. 50 thousand, will form the nucleus of a Guarantee Fund wherewith to purchase corn at low price and sell it to the people at moderate rates. A committee consisting of Mr. Weir, chairman, Mr. Burjorji Nasserwanji, Vakil, Deputy chairman, Mr. Narandas Rajaram, Mr. Hirachand Motichand, Mr. Sakarchand Surchand, Mr. Dharamchand Udechand and Mr. Nagindas Kapurchand, members, is formed to manage the Fund with powers to purchase grain and arrange all matter relating to the opening of shops and the distribution of corn for the purpose of sale among the people.

21 out of 52 candidates, who appeared at the second grade P. S. certificate examination, were declared to have passed the test satisfactorily. The examination was conducted by Mr. Dorabji Edalji Gimi, Mr. A. S. Jervis, Mr. Manchershaw P. Koikobad, and assistant teachers of the Sorabji Jamsetji High School.

THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS IN COURT.

YESTERDAY morning, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, a rule nisi for injunction taken out by Mr. Moolji Asharam Oza, proprietor of the Morvi Theatrical Company, against Mr. Dayabhai Dholsaji Javeri, the proprietor of "The Doshi Navak Samaj," was argued and disposed of. The rule called upon Mr. Dayabhai, the defendant, to show cause why he, his servants and agents should not forthwith quit and deliver up possession of the Trivoli Theatre to the plaintiff, Mr. Mooljee Asharam.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Allan F. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon'ble Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Magrathal and Co., appeared for the defence.

His lordship after hearing arguments of counsel on both sides, dismissed the said rule against the said defendant with costs throughout on the plaintiff, on the ground that the plaintiff had suppressed material facts and documents from the Court at the time of applying for the said rule and interim injunction.

THE following, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," appear to be the rules of conduct for an officer of the French Etat Major-General de q'Armee:—(a) To learn as little as possible; (b) To seek no information; (c) To ask no questions; (d) Never to go away late for luncheon or return early; (e) Never to take any work home; (f) To know nothing of Germany, German, the German or any other army; (g) To have no opinion on any subject. This was laid down at Rennes by the late chief and deputy chief of the general staff. These rules crushed France in 1870. If Germany were to march now the defeat would be even speedier and more complete. There is no confidence and no discipline, no respect and no capacity. But steps are to be taken to improve the system. That it requires improvement is obvious.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS AND THE WAR SCARE.

HOME RAILWAYS.

AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL COMPETITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

THE demand for money in connection with the settlement was easily met, and the market, when Stock Exchange requirements were out of the way, settled down quietly and nicely, just to give a chance for the dear-money people to say nasty things about Lombard Street and its stupid methods. The change in the political outlook occasioned by the Boer despatch, however, had the natural effect of hardening discount business, which in turn reacted upon the supply of the precious metal for day-to-day requirements. The week commenced with some talk of Continental demands, as well as the possibility opened by the monetary position in New York.

In the stock markets depression began to make itself felt on Friday, and bad rapidly went to worse. There has been no appearance of panic on the Stock Exchange, but everyone decided about the same time that Bear tactics should be the order of the day, and prices began to fall away "like one o'clock." No section was spared. Commencing with Consols, the whole list was gone through, and we doubt not that if the shares of the Little Chickleweed-on-the-Stour gas-works were quoted on the official list, they would have participated in the war scare. It would, of course, have been very stupid, because, war or no war, the Little Chickleweedians would still have wanted to light their one gas lamp. But a general stampede on these occasions is the proper thing, so that there is no need to comment upon its appearance now. At the same time, the political outlook has become so very dark that more excuse than usual exists for the customary performance. Then the general state of affairs was not improved by the New York Bank statement, which gave an opening for a Bear raid in Wall Street. Weakness is general, and at the time of writing it is useless to particularise. Since our last the North British dividend has been declared, and although it was the same as last time, which was better than had been expected, the market did not like the writing off of half the bad debt in connection with "Outstandings" although there can be no doubt that this was the soundest policy to pursue. Notwithstanding the Dreyfus horror and its possible results, Paris came along cheerily enough with support for Spanish. The October coupon is to be paid; more economies are to be effected; trade is good in the Peninsula. There is always some excuse from across the Channel for hoisting up these bonds; the Bourse regards them with as blind a tenderness as does the nation view the General Staff. In other Foreign stocks there is no feature to be recorded except that, when everything else was marked down on Monday, German 3 per cent. occupied a proud pinnacle all to itself with an improvement of 1-4.

Perhaps the chief feature about the general report of the Board of Trade regarding Home railways is the leisure with which it has made its appearance. Dealing with 1898, the production was issued to the public on Monday last. Delay like this is almost as bad as liquidating a Hooley company or a tailor's bill. One other point about the report is the tip it gives as to the future. The last report prognosticated the absorption of increased revenue by additional expenses, and possibly emboldened by this success, the compilers venture on another shot at futurity this time. Whilst no marked improvement is expected during the current year they think "it is possible that there may be a somewhat more satisfactory result from the shareholders' point of view." On the whole, we are inclined to agree with this, for whilst there are so far no indications which we can trace of marked increases, traffics are all round on the up grade; the country's trade is good, and even if war should come round it can have no effect on this class of security. This does not, however, seem to be the feeling of operators, if one may draw any conclusions from current prices, for we have a general decrease apparent from the highest prices touched this year. One great reason for this is possibly to be found in the increased attention given to mining securities. It is, however, scarcely likely that the existing anomalous state of affairs can last long, and operators would, therefore, be well advised to keep an eye upon this department.

Three directors of the Highland Railway Company have resigned, and Mr. Grierson, vice-chairman of the North British, has issued another circular. The position of the Highland Railway is unsatisfactory enough, and the policy of issuing the new Preference capital in the manner adopted is decidedly blameworthy. Rumour has it that Lord Breadalbane, Lord Colville of Culross, and Sir Charles Logan resigned their directorships owing to dissensions on the subject of the unsatisfactory position of the company. As regards Mr. Grierson, the vice-chairman of the North British is content with pointing out the position in regard to the question of outstandings, and rendering some account of his stewardship. His efforts call forth attacks from various newspapers, but we shall not be more interested to see whether his statements and conclusions are canvassed by his opponents at the next meeting. That is very much more to the point.

For some days past the market in Anaconda Copper shares has been agitated by rumours as to the forthcoming dividend, but now all speculation has been set at rest by the announcement that the company will distribute the usual dividend of 1·25dol., and an extra amount of 75 cents., making a total of 2dol. per share. Whether the distribution justifies the present quotation for the shares appears to be doubtful. One of two things is certain, either the shares were worth more than a trifle over the par value at which they were quoted, whilst the regular 1·25dol. was being paid, or they are not worth over 11, the price now placed upon them. At one time this year the shares were quoted at 13 3-4, but they have been as low as 6 1-2. The company has, of course, benefited from the rise in the price of copper, and it is certain that a larger dividend than that now declared could have been announced. It is probably on prospects rather than on actual results that the price has been advanced to its present level. To what extent the condition of the copper market is due to the efforts of the Amalgamated Copper Company of the United States, or to what extent it is due to the regular operations of supply and demand, it is of course impossible to say. The company, it will be remembered, was floated earlier in the year with a colossal capital for the purpose of regulating the copper market, and it was estimated by those interested that substantial dividends would accrue to those who participated in the attempted corner. So far, however, the concern does not seem to have been the gigantic success predicted. It has just declared its first dividend of 1 1-2 per cent. and 1-2 per cent. extra. This apparently means 2 per cent. for the half-year, or at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Most people would prefer to receive their 4 per cent. from something far less speculative than the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Recently the Saxon State Railway invited tenders for the supply of 20 locomotives, and to the surprise and disgust of the German makers who offered for the contract, it was given to Baldwins, of Philadelphia, their tender being the lowest in price. In Great Britain such an incident would have caused a considerable sensation, the Press almost unanimously would have loudly extolled the American and censured the British manufacturer just as was done over the Atbara Bridge affair, and then the thing would have been dropped after our American rivals had secured a magnificent gratis advertisement. In Germany, on the other hand, the affair caused such indignation that the authorities have thought it advisable to issue a semi-official note, in which it is stated that it would be well-nigh impossible for German railways to order their locomotives from a foreign firm, seeing that the engines employed are of a special uniform type not used anywhere but in Germany, and for the building of which German workshops have been specially fitted up for years past, whereas foreign shops are not so fitted, and could not therefore turn out these engines as well or as cheaply as they can be made in Germany. It is pointed out that the Saxon State Railway is quite an exception, a light type of engine being used on that system. The intensity of the feeling created may be best judged by the fact that the authorities should have thought such an explanation necessary. They know what American competition means in Germany. Here we are only just beginning to wake up to it as a reality.

Mr. Consul-General Pickersgill, reporting from California, points out that the demand for cement last year was good, but whereas the British manufacturer's gain in the increased importation amounted only to 23·93 per cent., his German and Belgian competitors profited to the extent of 32·89 per cent. and 48 per cent. respectively. The explanation of this rather startling contrast, he says, affords another illustration of what has now become an old story. "Several years ago one of the largest dealers in cement in San Francisco discovered that a new quality had been introduced from the continent of Europe, and that it was meeting with the approval of consumers, on account of its greater fineness and somewhat lower price. It was to the advantage and convenience of this merchant to continue to take his supplies from England, his firm having its only European establishment there. He therefore notified the manufacturer of the danger to their joint interests, and recommended them to sift with a finer mesh and modify their price a little. Failing to make any impression by letter, he crossed the Atlantic and laid the state of affairs before them personally. But they remained, notwithstanding all his efforts, perfectly convinced that they were making as fine a cement as the world had any need of, and that it was good value for the money they asked. So, like a prudent man of business, he carried his firm's patronage elsewhere and is now importing from Germany only.

"When this bit of commercial history was related to me, says Mr. Pickersgill, it evoked the following comment from a neighbour:—'It is your manufacturers you Britishers want to educate rather than your merchants,' and I reminded myself that I have now been, as a Consular representative, in three countries in which I have seen importers transfer custom to the continent of Europe because the producers of the United Kingdom are too slow in adapting their goods to changing markets." We are not at all sure, however, that Mr. Pickersgill has found the correct explanation. No doubt British cement makers were a bit behind there time a few years ago, but the charge is certainly not true with the majority of makers at the present time. The true explanation, we think, is to be found in the fact that in the past year it was difficult for British makers to cope with the increasing demand at home and abroad.

Messrs. C. Matheson and Sons' monthly "Mining Handbook," giving comparative quotations of mining shares and other cognate information, including the latest returns of production of gold mines, refers in the following terms to the present aspect of the Transvaal gold interests:—"The result of the September crushing is looked forward to with interest, as the exodus from Johannesburg, owing to fears of Boer vengeance, seems to have reached enormus proportions. Prices are lower nearly all round, although the improvement from the West is very pronounced, and few touched the lowest of the year; there can be no doubt that if peace can be maintained there will again be a large business in this section, and it is said the market is to be made still larger, as a number of shares are to be introduced on the Bourses in Switzerland, among other places. There will no doubt be trouble for some time with the native labourers, who are reported to be excited by the events happening in the Transvaal. Land and exploration shares are dull in sympathy with gold shares, and have moved on the varying reports as to politics."

Writing on the influences bearing upon the cotton market, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, say under date of September 13:—"The cotton trade on either side of the Atlantic is basing its opinions upon foundations so entirely different in character that it is not at all strange that the markets move on different planes of action. One need only indulge in a casual reading of the foreign newspapers to become aware of the importance attached to Mr. Neill's opinion abroad, and the utter disregard of any information tending to show that the impression conveyed in his August circular is not the correct forecast of the coming crop. Frankly, the report of the Agricultural Department is believed abroad to be without any basis whatever, and it is further believed that beneficial and sufficient rains have fallen throughout Texas, and that the prospects are good for a large crop everywhere else. Against these influences America presents the undeniable fact that a drought has prevailed over Texas for over a month, with the temperature higher and the rainfall less than during any August of which the Exchange has record; that a reduction in acreage throughout the cotton belt is admitted by every candid observer, and that the use of commercial fertilisers in the Upland country was largely decreased. Whether these factors have any effect upon the production and yield of cotton the future will decide; if they do not, then we will have to admit that the conclusions of a generation are valueless. Our home spinners are not waiting for their foreign competitors to alter their views, but are buying daily at relatively high prices, to secure not only their raw material but the profits they have in hand from the contracts for the delivery of their products for nearly a year ahead. In fact the situation to-day presents a direct antithesis to the situation in September, 1890, when the great decline in cotton began. Then the spinning world, in the face of a panic just visible and the prospects of a crop beyond all precedent at that time, was a large buyer. Now the trade and consumption of the world are beyond the wildest dreams of a year ago, while the crop prospects cannot be compared with those of that time nor of last year." With regard to the drought in Texas referred to by Messrs. Hubbard, it may be observed that telegrams received within the last few days report that it has been ended by a plentiful rainfall

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B, V. A.

Bombay, 11th October, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday):—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—At 8-45 p.m. 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—At 8-45 p.m. 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·888
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0 7·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNW, E, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 165
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·00
year	35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 10th Oct	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE revenue of the Dominion for the past fiscal year was 46,796,680. dols., and the expenditure 41,760,420 dols.

THE following decorations have been conferred by the German Emperor:—The Order of the Red Eagle, Third Class, on Dr. Koyama, Chief Naval Architect of the Japanese Navy; The Order of the Red Eagle of the Fourth Class, on Lieutenant-Captain Dr. Uyeno, Constructor in the Japanese Navy, and on M. Perrault-Dabot, of the Commission des Monuments Historiques in Paris; and the Order of the Crown of the Third Class on M. Pate, secretary to the same commission. The Emperor has also bestowed on the French Naval Attache to the French Embassy at Berlin, Major de Vaisseau Brebend, the Crown Order of the Third Class.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

THE Colonial Minister on Tuesday received a report from Lieutenant Cornu, chief of the post of Dosso, to the east of Say, on the events that led to the murder of Colonel Klobb, Lieutenant Meunier, and five men of the column sent in search of Captain Voulet's mission. Lieutenant Cornu reports that while making a tour of inspection of the territory under his charge, he came across, on August 3 at Garu, one sergeant, two corporals, 29 sharpshooters, and two spahis belonging to the Klobb mission. Seven of the men were wounded. The sergeant in charge of this detachment declared to Lieutenant Cornu that the mission had been received by the Voulet mission with a volley that killed Colonel Klobb, Lieutenant Meunier, four sharpshooters, and one spahi, and that the column had then fallen back upon a French post. It appears that the Klobb mission reached the village of Damangara, a little to the west of Sinder on July 10. There the Colonel learned that the Voulet mission, of which he had been sent to take the command, was a short distance ahead of him, and he at once sent a message to Captain Voulet. The four sharpshooters sent with this message came up with the Voulet mission on the evening of the 12th, and delivered their letter. On the morning of the 13th, Captain Voulet handed to the head sharpshooter a letter for Colonel Klobb, at the same time saying:—"Tell the Colonel that there is no water here, and that I am going to the next village, where there is some." The men returned to the Klobb mission the same day. As soon as Colonel Klobb had read the communication received from Captain Voulet, he conferred with Lieutenant Meunier, and then sent back the same men with a new message for Captain Voulet, who received this message at 6 o'clock in the evening of July 13. After reading it he called his native sub-officers together and informed them that the Colonel was coming to liberate all the captives that he, the Captain, had taken, and asked them whether they would consent to obey the Colonel, or would receive him with a volley. They replied that they would obey the Captain whatever he ordered them to do. The non-commissioned officers then returned to their quarters and told their men to get ready to fire upon the approaching column if they received the Captain's order. Captain Voulet at once prepared his second reply to Colonel Klobb, and in handing it to the sharpshooter said to him, "Tell the Colonel that if he tries to join my column I shall attack him."

On the morning of the 14th the Klobb column started for Damangara. At 7 o'clock a native cavalryman delivered a letter to the Colonel, who at once called Lieutenant Meunier and said to him, "just look at this; Captain Voulet wants to attack us!" The Lieutenant replied by asking an authorization to return the fire. The Colonel, however, formally forbade any firing, and this order was given to the troops. At 8 o'clock the two columns came in sight of each other, and stopped within a distance of about 150 yards. The Voulet force comprised five or six sections of the main column, which it had quited in taking a cross-cut. Captain Voulet was in command, and was the only European officer present. He cried out to Colonel Klobb that he recognized him, that there was no mistake, but he summoned him to stop or he would open fire. The Colonel replied that he would advance, but not order firing under any circumstances. He repeated this order to his soldiers. Captain Voulet then formed his troops in line and gave the order for three volleys, and afterwards to fire at will. At the first discharge, Colonel Klobb was wounded in the hip, and Lieutenant Meunier in the side. The latter died almost immediately. A native sergeant asked permission from the Colonel to return the fire, but the Colonel refused and ordered the last survivors to return back and report what had happened. At the second discharge the Colonel was killed by a ball in the head. Some of the soldiers and carriers were also killed or wounded. Seeing the Voulet soldiers fix bayonets the survivors retreated to the brushwood, and on the 3rd of August were met at Garu by Lieutenant Cornu, and conducted to his post on the following day. With Lieutenant Cornu's report is a copy of the letter addressed by Captain Voulet to Colonel Klobb; the original document, having been sent by another route, will reach Paris in a few days. Captain Voulet's letter is as follows:—

"Colonel, before even forwarding me a copy of the orders by which you say you take command of the mission, you send me two minatory letters written in almost rude terms. This is a proof of the ungenerous sentiments that you entertain for me. You are certainly aware of the infamous act you commit against me in thus coming, prompted by an unbridled ambition, to steal the fruits of my efforts, but you have made a mistake in supposing that I shall calmly accept such a dethronement. Consequently I have the honour to notify you—(1) that I retain command of the mission; (2) that I have 600 rifles; (3) that I shall treat you as an enemy if you continue your advance; (4) that all my men have been consulted on the question of accepting the situation you wish to offer us, and all have decided to follow me in the course I have above indicated; (5) finally, that I have resolved in the present circumstances to sacrifice my life rather than submit to the humiliation that you are ordered to impose upon me, and also that I refer to risk all, and especially that I do not intend by a stupid suicide to leave the place clear for an intriguer of your character. You will do what you wish, but from the moment you receive this letter remember that if you advance you expose yourself to the eventual fate I have indicated in this letter."

From information received at Paris it appears that the Voulet mission, which started from Sansanne Hausa, 120 kilometres beyond Say, on January 2 of this year, had first of all tried to reach Lake Chad by a route that passed round to the north of the English possessions of Sokoto. But on account of a scarcity of water it was obliged to abandon this route, and on January 18, it returned to the Nigar after having reached the village of Zoa, 230 kilometres to the east of this river. The mission descended the left bank of the Niger to the height of the Baliol Mauri, the intersecting line of which marks the limits of the English and French possessions. On February 20 the mission remounted the right side of this depression in order to be able, in conformity with its instructions, to continue its march towards Lake Chad in turning the Sokoto frontier. During March and April the mission made short marches, and on April 30 it was only at Falakari, 150 kilometres from the Niger. But from that moment, owing to the decision come to at Paris on account of the complaints made by Lieutenant Peteau, the order of march was entirely changed. The column struck out to the east, following a caravan route which crosses the English territories, and this was against the formal orders of the French Government. This change was made by Captain Voulet because the Klobb mission was advancing rapidly to rejoin him. Starting from Kayes on April 25, Colonel Klobb rejoined Lieutenant Meunier at Say, and on June 10 the officers, accompained by about 50 men, marched directly eastwards. After having been at Dosso on June 15 and 16, they arrived at Falakari six days later. This mission also entered upon English territory in order to reach its destination more quickly, and it was on July 18th after having returned to French territory, that it met the Voulet mission at the Damangara frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 9.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY.—OCTOBER 10.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	87·2

REUTER'S Agency is informed that Sir Louis H. Davies, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has arrived in London on a mission in connection with the Alaska Boundary Question, and has visited the Colonial Office.

THE Toronto Highlanders, 500 strong, the only kilted regiment in Ontario, have accepted an invitation to take part in the Dewey reception at New York, provided that the Government gives its consent.

THE Emperor and the Archduke Ferdinand, while visiting Meran, in the Tyrol, on Sept. 20, by good fortune escaped injury in an accident. The horses drawing their carriage took fright at the cheers of the populace and bolted. The driver being unable to stop them, the Emperor, and the Archduke jumped from the carriage, and alighted unhurt.

OFFICIAL circles estimate the land which must remain uncultivated in consequence of the deficiency of the Nile flood at 150,000 acres. This extent is only about half that of 1887, and a sixth of that of 1877—the two previous lowest floods of the century—although the cultivated area has largely increased. The diminution, the "Times" correspondent says, is due to the development of the irrigation system under Anglo-Indian officials. Next year's cereal crops, especially rice, are expected to show considerable deficiencies. Unless the Nile falls to an extremely low level during the spring and summer, cotton will not be seriously affected.

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LIFE IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

BY CHARLES LEGRAS.

"TROOPER 3,809." M. Decle's narrative of his experience of the French Army, has made much ink flow in England. The occasion of the appearance of the book, after some little friction between France and England, and towards the end of the Dreyfus case, has no doubt largely contributed to the success of this picture, and much speculation has been indulged in as to whether the statements of M. Decle are substantially correct or much exaggerated. Having served myself in the French Army under the regime of the law of 1889, which established the three years' service, may be permitted to make some remarks founded on more recent experience than that of Trooper 3,809, who went through his ordeal in 1879-80. I freely admit that M. Decle did not intend to write a libel on the French Army, though he has preserved many unpleasant recollections of it. He emphatically disagrees with M. Urbain Gohier, the well-known depreciator of the Army; while, on the other hand, the former French Dragoon, who has recently become a naturalised Englishman, has written his account with much humour, but without any indulgence. Is there not always exaggeration where there is humour?

Broadly speaking, I might compare "Trooper 3,809" with "John Bull and His Island," by Mr. Max O'Rell with the difference that the latter book has been written with a sympathy which is very deficient in M. Decle's narrative. I will point out a few of the inaccuracies. First M. Decle describes the two millions and a half of men which France can put into the field as "a crowd of half-taught lads, lacking in thews as well as training, and led—or driven—to battle by officers whom either they have never seen until the day of conflict or whom they know—and hate." This is mere nonsense, as has been pointed out by most of the English reviewers. Surely the bulk of the French nation, since the days of Valmy, Jemmapes, and Fleurus, have sufficiently shown their capacity as soldiers to render unnecessary any contradiction of M. Decle's flippant statement.

Secondly, for the authority of the chose jugee, in matters of discipline, I admit that it has very great weight, and that the procedure of appeal to a superior military authority is dangerous. Still, I have seen during my year's service several successful examples of it, and I cannot help thinking that the interview between M. Decle and his colonel is much overdone. As to the hospitals, I was laid up in one of them for three weeks, and the Sister did not inquire about my religious belief any more than a lay nurse would have done; I remember only that she used to say aloud in the ward her morning and evening prayers, but those who were not Roman Catholics could well shut their eyes and ears and sleep in their beds. The only thing that might be construed as an undue attempt to influence our religious feelings was that the chaplain, who came once a week, gave to each of us a few cigarettes, which were strictly forbidden articles. Since the days of M. Decle's ordeal practical jokes such as tossing in a blanket and apple-pie beds have almost entirely disappeared. Personally, I did not undergo any annoyance of that sort during all my time of service, but found that a "volontair" who is disposed to be at all generous in behaviour to his companions under arms enjoys special credit with them. People in England often suppose that military duels are of constant occurence, but they are really very rare, and there was not a single one during the time of my service. M. Decle frankly admits that on some occasions he displayed a certain amount of temper and even of ill-nature, the latter notably in the case when he caused the infantry officer to "come a cropper" at his riding lesson. This officer, at any rate, had done him no wrong, but was indeed anxious to be friendly. At the very beginning, when the sergeant-major, inserting particulars of the new *volontaire* in the regimental book, asked him whether he could read and write, "Well," said he, "I suppose so, considering that I am a *volontaire*, and have therefore taken a University degree." The sergeant-major did not like the remark, and bore a grudge against the new soldier. The question was not at all specially devised for M. Decle, but is put to all recruits, however well educated. "What is your profession?" the sergeant-major asked me on the day I entered my regiment. "Barrister." I replied having been fortunate enough to pass my examinations and be called to the Bar when I was twenty years of age. "Can you read and write?" continued the officer. "Yes," I simply answered, deeming it wisest to laugh only in my sleeve. I think we may therefore take for granted that a good deal of the ill-treatment experienced by M. Decle was brought upon him by his too independent personality—a valuable quality for a man in the world, but not appreciated at all in the army. Moreover, the English public should bear in mind that there is an enormous difference between the life and position of a private soldier in certain companies and in some others. There are some in which punishments are practically unknown, in which men are chiefly ruled by rewards and by their sense of honour being appealed to. These, it is needless to say, are better than the others, both in peace and in war.

Replying thus to M. Decle's book may induce some readers to believe that I found my military service "all beer and skittles," as his sergeant-major said. This would be the opposite exaggeration, I experienced, indeed, much trouble and annoyance, and two things especially fell heavily upon me. The first was the complete absence of tranquility. I was never sure that a sergeant on guard at the barrack gate would not, in a fit of temper, send me back to my room with four days' confinement to barracks for having attempted to leave them with my hair too long, even it was sufficiently short. During my absence a comrade might have sat down upon my bed, which had to be kept straight and not used as a chair, like English military folding-beds can be, and on my return I was likely to get in consequence two days' C.B. This consciousness of being always in danger of some punishment, of living under a Damocleau sword, made one feel first restless and then miserable. The second thing is that the drill and manœuvres seemed very hard, and sometimes cruel to most of us. Many people in England may think, "Well, French boys do not practise athletics enough when at school, so that military sport will do them good." Sport! Can one call that sport? Compare the pleasure of playing at cricket and football in suitable attire and with every provision for comfort, to the sufferings on marches in awkward clothes and boots, with the feet blistered and giving the sensation of treading upon needles, and the impossibility for several days of taking a much desired bath; compare the pleasure of real fencing, for instance, with bayonet exercise during the protracted squad drill. Moreover, there is for the infantry another drawback, which is that, except for target practice and some parts of the field service, nothing in the soldier's drill can interest a fairly intelligent young man. The various exercises seem to him of no personal use and of very little benefit for the country; and work without aim, like the filling of the Danaides' cask, may become little short of torture. In the artillery and the cavalry the professional duties are certainly more interesting; but I have said enough to show that even in their case I consider many other careers both more pleasant and more profitable than that of the soldier. In fact, at present, no private, when his time is over, re-enlists in the French Army."—"Westminster Gazette."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Owing to abnormal traffic, Deferred telegrams are subject to heavy delay all over India and Burma.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	11	45 a.m.	22	10
Teheran	10	2	29 p.m.	0	23
Suez	10	3	0 p.m.	0	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 10th October, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	..	1
" Karachi	0	49	..	1
" Madras	0	13	..	1

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is very easy to wax indignant over the subject of military favouritism that is being ventilated in a prominent daily paper. It is all the more easy, because unfortunately hardships of the kind have been peculiarly common of late, owing to the increase of nepotism that appears to be inseparable in our Service from an epidemic of small and select little wars. Egypt especially has been responsible for a vast crop of what in ante-room parlance are termed "swindles," ever since the British Army commenced to shed its blood and draw its decorations from the land of the Pharaohs. But it is doubtful if there is any such desire on the part of the ordinary officer, as wrathful correspondents ever, for any elaborate system of scrutiny of the claims to reward on the part of men lucky enough to be recommended for it. All that seems to be required is a little more recognition of the excellent, but often necessarily unimpressive work done by regimental officers on such campaigns, work that is too often absolutely unmentioned, much less rewarded with a shower of "discs." British officers are not in the habit of girding at the success of their comrades who have been fortunate enough to "catch the speaker's eye." But there is undoubtedly a feeling in the Army that that pleasant and remunerative operation has been performed rather too often by the same people during the last two decades.

Still less desirable or desired is another agitation which is being gratuitously "brewed" in favour of "rights" for officers. This is not by any means tantamount to saying that officers are not to possess any rights, but that anything in the nature of a journalistic campaign, and still worse of legal interference—save the mark!—would certainly meet with the chilliest of receptions at the hands of its potential beneficiaries. Besides the discontent so luridly portrayed is grossly exaggerated. Officers certainly have but few "rights," but neither have they so very many wrongs. One right however they have, and from all we hear there is every intention of employing it, and that is the right to dissociate themselves from any movement, whether it come from disappointed soldiers or misinformed civilians, which might in any way affect the intangible barriers that mark them out from every other corps of officers in the world. It is impossible as a rule to be conservative in military matters, for the simple reason that most of our ancient methods and means are, to put it mildly, open to improvement; but in this instance we are but echoing the sentiments of the so-called sufferers themselves when we say, "let well alone." French officers are the richest in rights of any in Europe. *Verb. sap.*

If the criticisms and generally instructive remarks issued by Sir Redvers Buller during the past drill season needed anything further to render him a complete guide to practical tactics, this has now been supplied in the summary published with district orders of the 11th inst. The gist of the opening paragraphs dealing with the duties of commanders is that concentration of ideas with the concentration of force which this will induce, combined with a ceaseless thirst for information is the secret of handling troops successfully. The commander must avoid committing his force to the attack until he knows exactly what objective he really aims at; and when he lets his men go he must ensure that they fully realise what is expected of them. Of all things he must not permit himself to be encumbered with side issues to the detriment of the main purpose, and that which he sets himself to do must be striven for to the last gasp. In his remarks upon cavalry work, Sir Redvers as usual puts a great deal into a few words. Our cavalry "know how to do it, but not what to do." This failing he justly attributes to lack of proper training grounds and of familiarity with the practice of co-operation with the other arms.

Hints on reconnaisance occupy the greater portion of the remarks on cavalry, and they are most valuable. Although he does not exactly say so, Sir Redvers intimates that the artillery have also a need to study the "What to do." Co-operation is again insisted upon, and this must rule the choice of targets. Of the Engineers nothing is said except that commanders are apt to forget the utility of field companies; this the Royal Engineers may safely regard as praise from a competent critic. The infantry find themselves included in the same condemnation as the cavalry, and it is further remarked that too great attention is generally paid to accurate alignments, and too little to the main object of defeating the enemy. Changes of position are also considered to have been needlessly frequent when it is remembered how great are the powers of the present rifle. Obviously the first object is to gain fire superiority, and for this a short advance is of no use. The attackers need to gain ground but they should win it by their fire, and then collect their entire winnings by a subsequent move to the next best position in front. Regularity of line to a certain extent, is necessary to the control of lesser units; but otherwise the lines should conform to the ground and the resistance encountered.

The Commander-in-Chief has been well advised in relaxing the rules of qualification for good conduct medals, so as to enable the meritorious soldier to win as well as earn his reward in spite of any youthful peccadilloes committed during the first two years of his service. The hardships sometimes entailed by the loss of a defaulter's sheet have also been curtailed to some extent; but in this we think that the authorities might have gone further. It should be enacted that no entry not recorded in the regimental defaulter's book shall ever be taken into consideration, except for purposes of determining the extent of subsequent awards of punishment. With such a rule in force there would always be a duplicate record of all entries that there was special need to recognise. Also the "company entry" would become a thing apart from the regimental; in fact solely a matter between the soldier and his captain—as it should be.

The relative fire energy of the British and foreign warships was commented upon last week by a London daily in terms that allowed the foreign vessels material advantage. Thus, the battleship Formidable is credited with a fire energy of 34·34 foot tons per ton of displacement, the ships of the Duncan class with 34·98, the Japanese battleship Shikishima with 38·07, the Russian Petropavlovsk with 45·10, and the Kaiser Friedrich III. with the enormous relative fire energy of 53.64. As regards cruisers, British vessels are said to be even weaker in fire energy, the relative disadvantage ton for ton being more marked. Thus, the fire energy of the Cressy is put at 32·35 foot tons per ton of displacement, and of the new Powerfuls at 29·77. Certain foreign cruisers are selected to support the unfavourable comparison, such as the French cruiser Desaix with fire energy of 32·81, the Japanese Asama with 55·90, and the Italian Francesco Ferrucio, with 62·16 foot tons. These calculations, culled from "Brassey's Annual," are based on the assumption that every gun could be discharged at its nominal rate of speed, and the method seems to us to leave the man behind the gun far too much out of the reckoning.

It is of interest to note, too, that the figures in Chapter VI. of Brassey are challenged by two correspondents, Messrs. H. O. Beckit and E. J. Eedle, both of whom point to certain errors which tend to decrease the British ratio of fire energy. The Drake class, says Mr. Beckit, should be credited with a fire energy of 510,259 foot tons, instead of 422,696 as given in the tables. Mr. Eedle points out further that Brassey only credits the Drake class with twelve 6in. quick-firers, whereas the number will be sixteen. This would bring the fire-energy of the class up to 37.04, instead of the 29.21 given in Brassey. The corrections are worth notice, but their value is lessened by the fact that Messrs. Beckit and Eedle are not in agreement as to the correct fire energy of the Drake class. The British inferiority in fire energy is admitted on all hands, but our architects have faced the disadvantage in order to secure to both battleships and cruisers superior qualities that are, perhaps, even more vital. The crowded gun-deck of many foreign cruisers may render them revitable deathtraps in action.

Lord Wemyss in a letter to the *Times* has done good service by calling attention to an important subject which is of special interest at the present moment. Lord Wemyss' point is that our cavalry in South Africa ought to be armed with a long range infantry rifle, carried in the Namaqua bucket. His argument is that they would be opposed to mounted Boers who are armed with a long range rifle, which is, according to him, as superior to the carbine as the latter is to the old cross bow. Lord Wemyss is zealous, capable, and has all his life paid much attention to military matters. He also puts things in a clear, taking way, so that whatever he says or writes is invariably worthy of attention, and duly receives it. In the present instance, however, a careful examination of his argument will show that he is not quite sound. At all events there is much to be said on the other side of the question.

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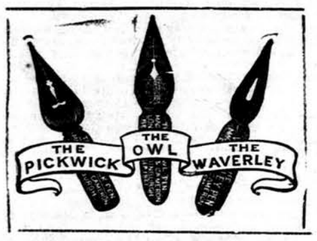

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
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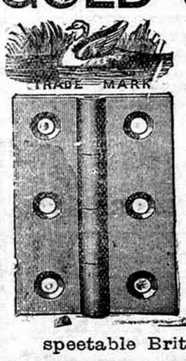

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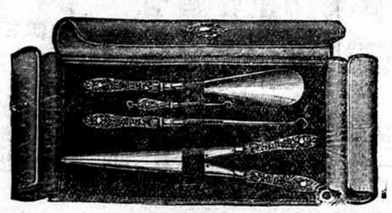

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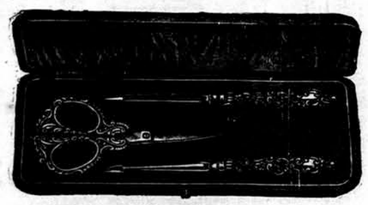

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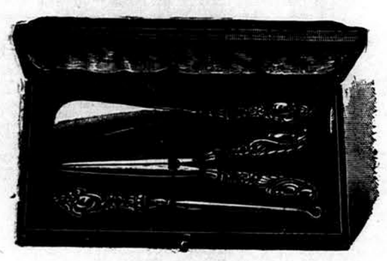

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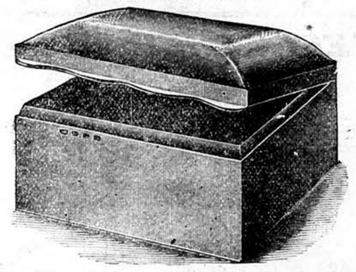

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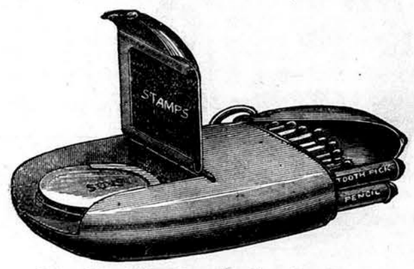

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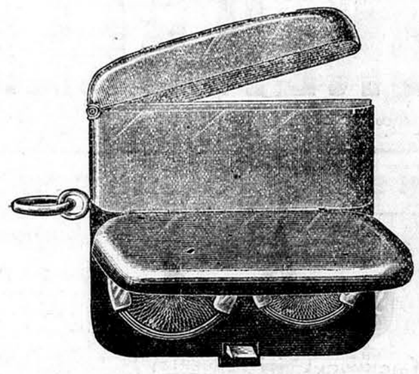

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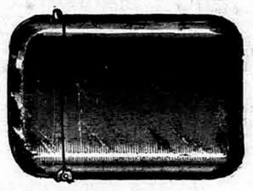

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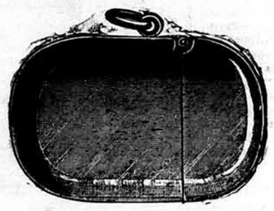

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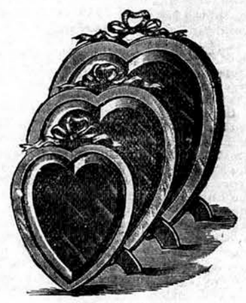

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